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SPAIN SEEKS TO CURB RIOTS OF STUDENTS

Educational Reform Urged to Halt Outbreaks at Universities

DISTURBANCES LACK POLITICAL MEANING

Strong Policy by Government Termed Key to Critical Domestic Situation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — A serious question has arisen over control of the Spanish students. They are becoming a danger not only to the state but to the "innocent bystanders" in Spain's political upheaval.

The inciting of riots, which are promoted periodically now, is often accomplished by students who mount up to the roofs of the university buildings, to display the red flag. From this vantage point, they throw stones down into the street, with the avowed object of stopping the traffic. Injuries to persons below are disregarded in the earnest prosecution of the students' cause—of stopping the traffic as a sign of their political convictions and demands!

The same procedure has occurred in different places at different times. When larger stones, used in street repairs, have been available, they have been planted in piles on the street car lines.

A recent visit of Professor Unamuno to the Central University of Madrid was the signal for one of these amazing demonstrations by the "youthful Spain." Similar demonstrations immediately occurred at various provincial universities, the worst being at Valencia and Cadiz. The rioting was productive of some astonishing circumstances, such as in the rectoral hall of the Madrid University, where two students attacked a professor who would have the duty, a few days later, of examining them. In the street, a band of students threw stones indiscriminately at the passers-by.

Dictator's Action Recalled

When Primo de Rivera, the former dictator, closed the universities, his act was widely criticized. Whoever else is chained, it was said, youth and knowledge must be free. Now some are beginning to believe the universities must be closed again to preserve order.

There is one outstanding coincidence in this rioting by students, both in Madrid and the provinces. The rioting is said to have been led and participated in almost exclusively by the medical students. Here and there law students have joined in, but generally the stone throwing, property damage and red flag waving are blamed on the medical students alone. Labor and So-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Spain to Control Price of Imported Chilean Nitrates

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—After negotiations in London, Paris, and Madrid lasting more than a month, and despite considerable resistance on the part of producers, an agreement has been reached in the nitrate question between the Banco Exterior De España and a London committee controlling supplies from Chile, by which the initial price of nitrate delivered on the Spanish coast must previously be accepted by the Spanish Government.

All shipments of nitrate will be consigned to the bank, whose profit will be only a small commission. The object of the arangement is to prevent imposition on the Spanish market of prices fixed in London, and for this purpose there will also be established a Spanish company formed by the bank and by an association of Chilean producers, holding equal shares and presided over by a representative of the Spanish Government.

The function of this company will be the distribution of nitrate according to the needs of Spanish markets, and its profits will be a low rate of interest on its capital plus a certain sum for expenses. It is hoped by this means to effect a very considerable saving for farmers who have hitherto been at the mercy of those controlling the market.

An increase in prices was announced recently as a sequel to the formation of a powerful syndicate in America which now controls all production and mines in Chile, and absorbs the whole output. The concession granted this company by the Chilean Government entitles it to 50 per cent profits. Its capital is no less than 3,000,000,000 pesos. How important is the nitrate business from Chile to Europe may be gauged by the figures of total annual purchases which exceed £131,000,000. Spain imports some 150,000 tons every year at prices varying from £6 to £8 per ton.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Sporting News—Page 12
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

Art and Theater News 6
Music News of the World 7
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening ... 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Educational 10
Home Forum 11
Choice of Masters
[With Italian Translation]
Book Reviews and Literary News 13
Radio—Aviation 16
Radio Programs 16
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Prohibition Worth Continuing, Strengthened by Education, Is Verdict Based on Results

Individual's Observation of Home Town Conditions Affords Way to Pierce Fog of Conflicting Data—Even 'Regulation' Demands Enforcement

This is the final article in a special series of 20 presented by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on the subject,*

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

The pressure of rapidly moving events is bringing every citizen of the United States face to face with the question, "Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?" and is demanding from each one individually an answer as to whether it shall continue in the law of the land.

Inevitably within the next few years, as agitation for repeal faces insistence upon retention, each person will give an answer, whether by action or by apathy, whether by gullibility or by reason. Good citizenship demands that each one be thoroughly honest with himself in forming a sound judgment on the issue.

One can only do this by testing every argument, every bit of information, either wet or dry, in the light of his or her own knowledge and reasoning. One cannot pretend to give his own answer if he merely accepts and repeats assertions thrust upon him. He must weigh every bit of spoken or printed evidence in the scales of his own experience and first-hand observation.

Three or four fundamental points arise in the prohibition question on which every reader can bring his individual observation and judgment to bear. Let him weigh arguments and facts presented on both sides of these points in the scales of his own experience and reason.

Perhaps the first question to be answered should be, "Is prohibition curtailing the consumption of alcohol?" That primarily is the job prohibition was employed to do.

The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted because a majority of Americans, having seen the damage done by liquor, were convinced that the country would be better off with less of it and that a federal ban on manufacture, transportation and sale

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BRANCH SYSTEM SUGGESTED FOR NATIONAL BANKS

Reserve Board Official Urges Privilege as Failure Remedy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POLAND SPRING, Me. — Branch banking privileges should be extended to national banks to remedy the "disgraceful" situation resulting from bank failures, Edmund Platt, vice-governor of the United States Federal Reserve Board, declared before the New England Council here June 14.

Mr. Platt suggested that national banks be given the same privileges with relation to branches that are now enjoyed by state banks. He recommended that the national banks in all states be permitted to establish branches through consolidations in trade areas. Such consolidations, he added, might well start with the limits of the present Maine law which permits branches in the county of the parent bank and in any adjoining county.

Reviewing the banking situation of the country before the nineteenth quarterly meeting of the council, Mr. Platt said that there were 5642 bank failures in the years from 1921 to 1929.

349 Failures in Four Months

"There were 349 failures during the first four months of this year, ending April 30," he declared. "Of these, 92 occurred in April. This whole exhibit of failures is a disgrace to the country and certainly should not be permitted to continue if a remedy can be found, whether the remedy is popular or unpopular in the banking fraternity. It is something that business men should take more interest in than they have generally shown in the past."

Pointing out that the problem is not acute in the northeastern states, including New England, the speaker indicated that in areas of diversified economic activity, where bank loans may be similarly diversified, banks are in a much stronger position than in strictly agricultural areas where proper diversification is less easily achieved.

"I can see no reason," he continued, "why national banks and state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System should not be allowed the same privileges with relation to branch banking that are allowed to state banks in the states where branch

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Charter Cavalcade Travels to Boston

The "Tercentenary Charter Cavalcade" which began to wend its way June 12 from Salem to Boston, bringing a reproduction of the original charter granted the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 by Charles I, left Medford for Somerville this morning, participated in brief exercises, moved thence to Cambridge and Boston to Boston Common, where late this afternoon the Boston Lodge, B. P. O. E., will welcome it as a part of the lodge's Flag Day exercises.

The cavalcade has attracted enthusiastic interest along the way. In Somerville it paused at the top of Winter Hill, assisted in the dedication of a tablet on the site of The Hill Farm, one of the homes of Governor Winthrop, and was received at the City Hall by Mayor Murphy. At Cambridge City Hall, Mayor Russell greeted the cavalcade.

When it arrived at the Mall on Boston Common the participants in the historic scenes enacted on the three great floats that compose its central feature, went to the Parkman bandstand and added their note of color and historic association to the ceremonies of the Flag Day observance. This evening, at the Common, after a short parade through downtown Boston, the cavalcade, which has done so much to effectively draw public attention to the place of Salem in the early settlement of New England, will disband.

DEWAR RUNNING ON WET PLATFORM IN MAINE CONTEST

Three Republicans to Run in Primary for Senatorial Nomination

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Republican nomination for United States Senator assumes the major interest in the primary election in Maine June 16. There are three candidates for the Republican nomination: Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor; Dugald Dewar, of Portland, and Wallace White, Representative in Congress from Lewiston.

The senatorial contest to fill the post being vacated by Arthur R. Gould, Republican, according to political observers, centers between Mr. Brewster and Mr. White. Mr. Brewster, a stanch advocate of prohibition, has conducted a campaign stressing the need of greater employment stabilization and broader economic polities for the solution of current economic problems.

Mr. White, also a dry, is regarded as the "old guard" candidate and has predicated his campaign upon a straight Administrfation candidacy.

Mr. Dewar is running on an out-and-out wet platform, the first time that a candidate for a state-wide office in Maine has taken this stand in the pioneer prohibition state in the country.

Gov. William T. Gardiner is seeking the nomination for a second term on the Republican ticket. He is opposed by John Wilson, formerly Mayor of Bangor, whose campaign has included an effort to "break the tradition" of a second term for Maine governors. There are numerous local Republican contests for sheriff, county commissioner, county attorney and legislative posts. There are few contests, however, on the Democratic ticket. It is estimated that the vote will total about 100,000.

English Towns Ask End of Free Trade

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—The United States Senate's assent to what is described here as the highest tariff in the world has helped bring the Leeds Chamber of Commerce into line with a corresponding group at Manchester, in declaring unequivocally for abandonment by Britain of its traditional free trade policy.

A questionnaire was sent out by the executive committee of the Leeds chamber to its 778 members, asking them whether they favored continuance of free trade and whether they approved "safeguarding" (a tariff proposed by Stanley Baldwin to help specially selected trades).

There have been received 555 replies, of which 491 support safeguarding, 27 are doubtful and only 37 favor free trade. This is even more definite than the vote declared June 1 in Manchester, where 607 supported the free trade policy while those against it numbered 1736.

Ford Buys Historic Plantation in South

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer and collector of antiques, has bought the Chisholm plantation on Genesis Point near here, on which is located historic Fort McAllister.

The plantation was bought from Mrs. William W. Chisholm and comprises about 2300 acres.

Fort McAllister was an important fortification during the Civil War.

PAROLE BOARD CHOSEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, announced June 12 that Irvin B. Tucker of North Carolina, Dr. Amy N. Stannard of Washington, D. C., and Arthur D. Wood of Michigan, had been selected as members of the newly authorized federal parole board.

FRANCE BLAMES REDS FOR RISING IN INDO-CHINA

Tardieu Calls Communists 'Agents of Foreign Power' Against French Nation

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The French Government has definitely laid the responsibility for the recent disturbances in Indo-China at the door of the Third Internationale.

According to François Pietri, Minister of the Colonies, who has just explained the existing situation in the French Oriental possessions to the Chamber of Deputies in a speech lasting almost three hours, both the violent outbreaks in Tonkin and the social unrest in Cochin-China have been fostered and organized by Red agitators.

Two successive Fridays have now been devoted to interpellations on colonial affairs in the French Chamber. The Colonial Minister's lengthy exposition of the Government's policy was elicited by questions asked by Deputies. André Tardieu, Prime Minister, dramatically intervened in the discussion when André Berthon, Communist member, complained of the Government's severity in dealing with the Indo-Chinese nationalists. Pointing his finger at M. Berthon, M. Tardieu declared: "The worst atrocities have been organized and paid for by your friends. You are the agents of a foreign power against the sovereign French nation."

Defending the Government's prompt suppression of the rising at Yenbay, M. Pietri passed to the firm stand taken by the Governor-General of Tonkin. He asserted that the bombardment of the native village was inevitable and necessary to the maintenance of public order since a practical state of war existed. As proof that the Government had not been unnecessarily harsh in its prosecution of offenders, M. Pietri cited the official pardoning of those against whom actual participation in sanguinary enterprises could not be proved.

M. Pietri distinguished between the violent and sudden outbursts in northern Indo-China and the social unrest in the south and attributed the latter condition to the agricultural crisis, which had been exploited by the Communists in their own interests. The activities of the Third Internationale, he said, were obviously the work of secret societies supervised from Canton.

M. Pietri denied that the revolutionary movement had the support of the mass of the population. "Our policy," he declared, "will be severity toward the plotters and patience with the masses. No Communist plotter will escape punishment."

According to the Minister of the Colonies there are now 10,000 native and 9000 white troops in Indo-China. White garrisons are being considerably reinforced and administrative reforms are being instituted.

M. Pietri defended the deportation by the Government of Indo-Chinese students who recently staged revolutionary demonstrations in Paris.

Austrian Firearms Measure Is Passed to Second Reading

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

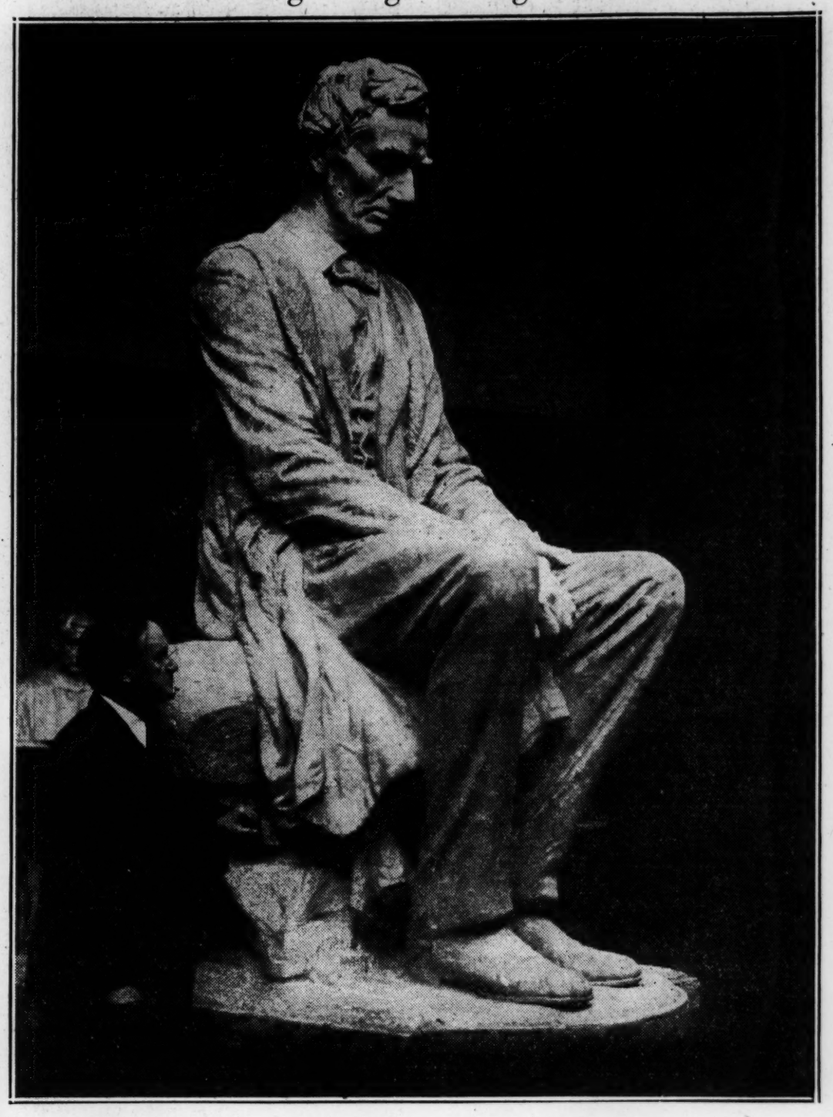
VIENNA—The Austrian Parliament June 13 passed to a second reading amendments to the existing law regarding the right of private individuals to carry firearms.

The aim of these amendments is to give control of this matter to the central Government. The voting was 86 to 72, the Socialist-Democratic opposition and two Heimwehr leaders voting against it. In debate a Socialist-Democratic speaker again demanded the general prohibition of all processions and meetings of all private armed formations, and the disbanding of these formations.

The Socialist-Democrats voted against the present amendments because they feel the measure does little or nothing to tackle this fundamental problem of existence of rival, semi-military organizations, run by political parties. A representative of the Pan-Germans, while supporting the bill, took the opportunity to express his party's strong opposition to all movements toward restoration of the Hapsburg house in Austria.

Between the first and second readings of this bill the Heimwehr leaders sought by all possible ways to get the Christian-Socialist party either to reject the bill or amend it favorably to their movement, but were unsuccessful.

Lincoln Thinking Things Through in the Outdoors



STATUE ERECTED NEAR ENTRANCE TO LINCOLN PARK, JERSEY CITY

John Hay Told the Sculptor, James Earl Fraser, That the Emancipator, After Long Cabinet Meetings, Would Slip Out of the White House at Dusk Through a Back Door and Walk Away Up Into the Hills. There He would Sit by the Roadside and Try to Straighten Out His Ideas Under the Stars.

Tariff Before House; Hoover to Face Test

Revised Measure Passed by Senate Expected to Reach Executive

WASHINGTON—With the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill passed in the Senate June 13 by a 44-to-42 vote, and immediate approval expected June 14 in the House, President Hoover faces what many believe is the greatest test of his Administration.

Republican sponsors of the measure express every confidence that the President will sign the bill. In this opinion they are joined by the overwhelming majority of political opinion in the capital.

No one definitely or authoritatively knows, however, what the President will do. The almost universal view that he will accept the act, reluctantly, is based on several important factors; that no executive has ever vetoed a tariff bill and the President's anxiety to insure a flexible tariff provision in the Smoot-Hawley bill that was acceptable to him.

If he had not intended signing the measure, it is asserted, he would not have gone out of his way to obtain a section satisfactory to him, as he could have used the inacceptable provision as a sound cause for veto of the entire act.

Final Ballot Dramatic

Because of the closeness of the vote in the Senate and the prolonged and bitter struggle over the measure in that chamber the final ballot there was one of drama and color. In both houses final approval was certain, but the majority vote in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Vienna Recognizes Careful Motoring

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

THE Vienna Automobile Club has decided to award diplomas and plaques to drivers who have driven continuously over a period of years without accident or fine.

Awards will be made on the basis of 5, 10 and 15 years driving to owner drivers and chauffeurs of both sexes.

ANTI-PICKETING LAW INTENSIFIES BOMBAY CRISIS

Nationalists Carrying Flag Prevented From Entering Sholapur—18 Jailed

BOMBAY (AP)—Governor Sir Frederick Sykes had a series of interviews June 14 with prominent Bombay citizens in connection with projected enforcement of the new ordinances regarding molestation of picketing and the boycott.

The campaign of Indian Nationalists involving both of these practices has become much more pronounced, and is moving the Government to drastic action. A gazette extraordinary was issued June 14 bringing the ordinance into effect in Bombay and Gujerat.

Enforcement of the ordinances began also in suburbs and in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and the Panch Mahals and Surat districts. Under the ordinances picketing is a penal offense, carrying the title of "intimidation."

The entire battalion of the Fourth and Fifth Mahrattas arrived June 14 from Poona. They brought the total troop strength in the city to 1000.

SHOLAPUR, Bombay, India (AP)—One hundred Nationalist volunteers bearing the Nationalist flag arrived at Sholapur station June 13 and were prevented from entering the city by the police. Subsequently 82 departed. The remaining 18, leaders of the group, were tried and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and fines of 20 rupees each.

MOTORCARS DROP 11 P. C. IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Ministry of Transport announces that 5322 fewer motorcars were registered in Britain in March, 1930, than for the corresponding month last year. The numbers were 37,565 and 42,887 respectively.

The drop was most notable in the motorcycle class, being 20 per cent of the total drop, and in the case of private cars 11 per cent. There was actually a slight increase in the number of commercial vehicles registered.

Two Identical Radio Programs Go Out on Same Wave Without Interference

NEW YORK (AP)—The dawn of successful synchronized radiocasting is here, radio engineers believe, as the result of successful tests in which two stations, 150 miles apart, sent an identical program on the same wavelength without interference.

The experiment was made with station WHO of Des Moines, Ia., and station WOC of Davenport, Ia., shortly after midnight June 14. Both stations are owned and operated by the Central Broadcasting Company, and occupy the radiocast channel of 299.8 meters, upon which they have been dividing time. Each is a unit of the National Broadcasting Company chain and each has a power of 5000 watts.

As a result of the tests, the Federal Radio Commission has granted the stations permission to go on the air at the same time with the same program during their regular day and night hours.

The engineers explained that although only two stations had been linked, it would be possible to operate three simultaneously and the number probably would be increased to at least five after further research.

Immediate benefits to be derived, they said, included better reception, with a wider distribution of programs from stations WHO and WOC. In fact, they added, the effective service area of the stations had been increased 95 per cent.

Looking to the future, with numerous stations adopting synchronization, the engineers saw the possibility of a considerable decrease in interstation interference and the attendant squeals and howls. They also declared that the development, which they pointed out was not the first atempt at devising a synchronization system, would result in the setting up of more national chains using only a few wave-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Lincoln Statue Rises on Plaza at Jersey City

Marks Eastern Outpost of Highway Stretching to Pacific Coast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Flag Day was observed here by the unveiling and dedication of a statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Plaza at the Boulevard entrance to Lincoln Park, the eastern outpost of the Lincoln Highway which stretches across the country to the Pacific Coast.

The statue is the chief feature of a Lincoln Memorial Monument erected by the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, which has held a Lincoln celebration every year since 1865. The architecture of the monument is of classic simplicity. It is of red granite and forms two semicircles with exedra, or open porticoes with seats and a high back, 50 feet wide and 10 feet high. The statue is twice life-size.

"I particularly wanted to make a sympathetic and human study of Lincoln," James Earl Fraser, the sculptor, told a Monitor correspondent. "There are so many presidential Lincolns that I have hoped I might create something that would give an idea of his outdoor personality.

"In making a close study of Lincoln's life and character I have gained the idea that he did much of his thinking out of doors. He was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Notes on Extrality Published in London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Correspondence exchanged between Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and C. T. Wang, Nanking Foreign Minister, on the subject of extrality was published here June 14. The letters are somewhat ancient, Mr. Wang's being dated Sept. 6, 1929, and that of Sir Miles Nov. 1.

Mr. Wang reiterates the Chinese demand for abolition of extrality while the Lampson letter declares the British Government's readiness to discuss the matter but adds, "It will be difficult, however, to make any progress toward achievement of practical results until the Chinese Government have put forward concrete proposals to serve as a basis of negotiations."

Since these words were written some advance has been made in this direction, and for several months discussions have been proceeding on the basis of partial abolition of extrality in certain localities where conditions are sufficiently stable and westernized courts of law have been established, and in respect to certain aspects both in civil and criminal jurisdiction wherein Chinese law has been modernized. The conversations have been largely of a tripartite nature with the United States participating in addition to the British and Chinese.

HOOVER PUTS RATIFICATION UP TO PUBLIC

Bases Demands for Urgent Action on Naval Pact on Popular Support

TAKES FIGHT DIRECT TO OPPONENTS' CAMP

Stimson's Speech Opens Campaign to Bar Delay and Save Treaty From Politicians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Convinced that public opinion is in favor of prompt ratification of the London Naval Treaty, President Hoover is taking the issue to the people.

From far and wide he has received assurances of public support and from now on and until the Senate has approved the treaty it is the Administration's intention of carrying the issue squarely to the opposition.

The inception of this aggressive policy began with the radio address of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, on June 12, in which he challenged the opposition as militaristic-minded and characterized the effort to postpone consideration until later in the year as part of the scheme to defeat the treaty.

Mr. Stimson's speech, made with the approval of the President, was enthusiastically applauded by treaty supporters and friends of the Administration.

Following this course of resistance, Mr. Stimson responded with a retort to the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in formally protesting the refusal of the Administration to transmit to it for perusal confidential memoranda relating to the treaty. In a brief and courteous but blunt communication, Mr. Stimson reiterated his previous position that the Senate would have to consider the treaty, as all other contracts are weighed, on the language and contents of the agreement.

President Cites Pertinent Facts

On the heels of this counter, President Hoover himself issued a statement on the treaty. Discussing the issue on June 13 at a press conference at the White House, the President indirectly replied to criticisms of the pact by its "big navy" opponents, and outlined again the concrete and vital advantages accruing to the United States as a result of the treaty.

The real issue, he asserted, is whether naval competition with its destruction of international good will and the expenditure of vast sums of money for armament shall prevail over the cause of naval limitation, furtherance of peace and the saving of billions in war equipment.

On this basis, the Administration is pressing the interests of the London pact, confident that it has the backing of the great mass of the American people. Despite powerful hostility from certain extreme nationalistic groups and agencies the President has received evidence from all sections of the country that the public is behind him on the issue, and that, if it comes to an open break between him and the Senate factions obstructing ratification, popular opinion will be with him.

The President's statement in full is as follows:

"The real issue in the treaty is whether we shall stop competitive naval building with all the destruction and dangers to international good will which continuation on these courses implies; whether we shall spend an enormous sum in such a race to catch up with competitors, with no assurance that we will reach parity and proportionate strength even with such an expenditure; and whether the present agreement gives us a substantial parity and proportionate strength and therefore with our army absolute defensive power and accomplishes this by an agreement which makes for good will, for decrease in the naval armament of the world, and puts our program of naval renewals and cruiser construction at a cost far less than would otherwise be required.

Obtain Parity at Once

"The treaty revises the battleship program of the Washington Arms Conference in such a fashion that we reduce the battleship tonnage of the world by 230,230 tons, in which the United States scraps three battleships, Great Britain five battleships, Japan one battleship and, in addition to this, postpones the enormous construction program of the Washington arms treaty until after 1936.

"We obtain parity of our battleship fleets almost at once instead of 10 years hence. We accomplish it without building a single new ship. The aircraft, destroyer and submarine programs of the treaty are fair and meet with substantially no criticism and represent a decrease in destroyers and submarines.

"Against the great battleship saving, our cruiser program increases from 300,000 tons to 320,000 tons. The point at issue in the cruiser program is whether or not we should have 30,000 tons more of cruisers with 8-inch guns advocated by the navy board, or 38,500 tons with 6-inch guns provided by this treaty. Upon the merits or demerits of these alternatives as to this very small part of the fleet of about 1,125,000 tons, our naval advisers are sharply divided.

"The Senate through two of its members upon the delegation has had a practical participation in every step in the making of the treaty. There is not one scintilla of agreement or obligation of any character outside the treaty itself."

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTERS TO PASS ON CONSTITUTION

Convention Approves Proposals to Amend It, to Go on Ballot in Fall

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Five proposals to amend the State Constitution were finally approved by the 1930 Constitutional Convention which adjourned late June 13. They will be placed before the people for approval or rejection in the biennial election in November.

The amendments included a provision for absentee voting at biennial elections, now limited to presidential electors; accepting credit on federal inheritance taxes collected in the State; permitting the Legislature to grant exemptions in income taxes in such amounts as they may find just; giving the Governor the right to disapprove or reduce items in bills appropriating funds; reducing the size of the House of Representatives, now the largest in the country. All must be indorsed by two-thirds of the people before being accepted.

In case the amendment to cut the size of the House is accepted it will not affect the 1931 Legislature. This amendment would reduce the House to about 60 members instead of 420 as now. This cut will be felt most by the citeis and large towns, and the discussion of the amendment brought a clash between the rural and urban delegates.

Gov. Charles W. Tobey and his Council will act on payment of the 459 delegates to the convention. The convention voted its members $3 a day for 10 days, although they had been in session but six days. Ralph W. Davis, Attorney-General, informed the delegates that payment could be made only for six days in his interpretation of the law. The delegates declared that the resolution for 10 days' pay was in accord with the150-year-old precedent on the theory that the delegate arrives the day before the session and stays until adjournment. The statute says $3 a day for attendance at the convention. Charles T. Patten, State Treasurer, says, "The State Treasurer will pay out only such funds as do not conflict with the law." The delegates left for home still uncertain on the pay issue.

Week-End Pops Programs

TONIGHT

March, "Semper Fidelis" ..... Sousa
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" ..... Berlioz
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Fantasia, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Les Preludes, Symphonic Poem .... Liszt
Selection, "Fifty Million Frenchmen" ..... Porter
Volga Bargemen's Song. Arr. by Jacchia
Rhapsody, "España" ..... Chabrier

SUNDAY NIGHT

Overture to "Leonore" No. 3, Op. 72 ..... Beethoven
Concerto in D minor, for two violins and string orchestra ..... Bach
Solo violins: Julius Theodorowicz and Robert Gundersen
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" ..... Wagner
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
The Ride of the Valkyries, from "Die Walküre" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner

$1,000,000 Presented Smith During 1930

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Total additions to funds of Smith College during the past year amounted to $7,000,200, President William Allan Neilson announced June 13.

Speaking at the last chapel services the president said that the scholarship gifts have been larger this year than ever before and that the Mary S. Mandell bequest of $604,080, which has been used to build Mandell Quadrangle of dormitories, has been adjudged the most important fund.

In announcing the resignation of Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, former professor of economics and sociology, who has resigned to accept a newspaper position, Mr. Neilson paid tribute to the work done by Mr. Barnes in helping the students to think for themselves, and tendered the best wishes of the college for his success.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Northeastern Library Convention; address on "New England Poetry," by Prof. Odell Shepard, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., New Ocean House, Swampscott, 8.

Annual banquet, Suffolk Law Alumni Association, Elks Hotel, 6.

Theaters

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Marshfield, in church edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: talk on "Science Simplified," by J. R. Lunt, of Teachers' College and the Big Brother Club, 3:30.

Open house, Unity Circle, talks by George E. Gordon of the Roxbury Civic Club, Maj. Lockland F. Hewitt and John M. Shenck, Assistant District Attorney, 64 Harold Street, 4.

Baccalaureate Service, Boston University, Symphony Hall, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Northeastern Library Convention: meetings, various committees. New Ocean House, Swampscott, 9:30 to 5.

Commencement exercises, Boston University, Boston Arena, 10:30.

Copley-Plaza, meeting, American Federation of Musicians, all day and evening.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; water colors by Homer Winslow; Dutch etchings. Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society, through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors, peasant painting of Japan. Nineteenth century prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Rare dolls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from the Rose Hollingsworth and Mrs. F. W. Pitz collections. Gems and gem stones. General collections of natural history and the peoples of many lands. North American Indian articles of rare value. Send for dinosaur booklet. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Children's Art Center, 30 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by C. Bacheler Nisbet. Through June 14.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Tercentenary Exhibition of Art," by members and honorary associate artist members. Through June 25.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Work by Violet Oakley, including "The Open of the Book of the Law," "The Holy Experiment" and portraits of Geneva personages. Through June 18.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall, Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England: Somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate south and southwest winds, increasing.

Northern New England: Somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday followed by showers and slightly cooler Sunday in Vermont; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	68	Memphis	72
Atlantic City	64	Montreal	74
Boston	73	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	72	New Orleans	74
Calgary	46	New York	64
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	74	Pittsburgh	72
Denver	50	Portland, Me.	72
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	54	San Francisco	56
Galveston	78	St. Louis	70
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	60
Helena	48	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	72
Kansas City	74	Washington	70
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:27 p. m., Sunday 2:32 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK

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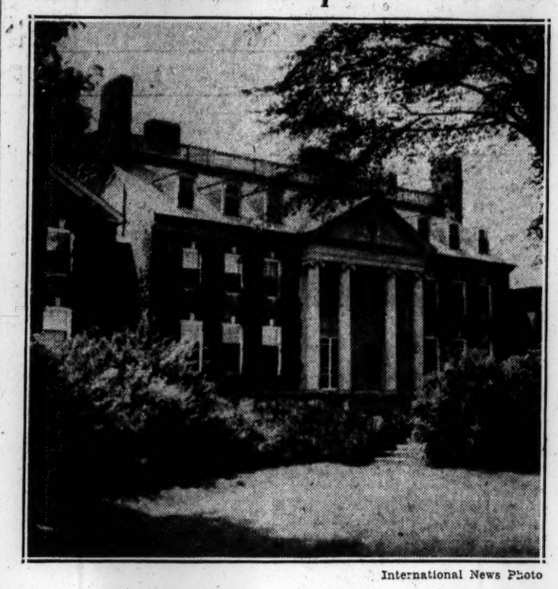


International News Photo

COUNTRY HOME OF W. CAMERON FORBES

Charming Massachusetts Landscape Affords Pleasing Setting to This New England Home.

Forbes' Nomination to Tokyo Wins Highest Favor in Japan

Ever since 1904, when President Roosevelt appointed William Cameron Forbes a member of the Philippine Commission, and Secretary of Commerce and Police in the Islands, Colonel Forbes, now nominated Ambassador from the United States to the Court at Tokyo, has been the American figure standing out most sharply in any thought of the affairs of the Philippine Islands.

A many-sided man; a New Englander whose grandfather was Ralph Waldo Emerson; a sportsman who plays what is known as a grand game of polo at 60, and is brave enough, in the face of stern advocates of the importance of appliance by youth to its books, to say, "The training and discipline of varsity football are more valuable than anything else a man can get in college," and stick to that view.

Believes in Football

He sticks to it by adding, "I have regularly sought out and used men who have had that training; they will 'measure up' in an emergency. I do not approve of talk that the game of football is being 'overemphasized.' The country would be better off with more football instead of less. When President Roosevelt appointed me to the Philippine Commission he spoke of my 'business ability,' but I have no doubt that my football experience had something to do with my selection."

In a way Cameron Forbes, as he is generally called, ought to know; he played the game eight years, and he coached eight years more. He was football coach at Harvard in 1897 and he gazed out of steely eyes while what was known as a "Forbes" team took Yale for 17—0 in 1898. It was the next day that President Roosevelt said, as he opened a political speech in New York. "The score, I believe, was 17—0," and he grinned the Rooseveltian grin, and six years later he appointed Colonel Forbes to the post which eventually led to his becoming Govenor-General of the Philippine Islands. These are some of the facts which embolden Cameron Forbes to set a good deal of store by football playing men when it comes to "getting there."

Grandson of Emerson

New England has never quite let Cameron Forbes go. Concord people hold to him because he is the grandson of Emerson. And Boston people hold to him because he lives 20 miles out, among other Forbeses who have closely adjoining estates in Milton and Dedham and Norwood, and it is on the teams of the Dedham polo club that Colonel Forbes has played for years, whenever he got home from the Philippines on furlough, and since he gave up the post entirely. People will tell you that Cameron Forbes "looks like" New England; he has an air of New England caste, a little elusive of explanation, but no one who was not closely bound to Boston by family and tradition has ever had it.

There may be people who would think that a man of prowess in football and polo would make a playboy representative in the Philippines. The public record of Colonel Forbes's service answers that. It is a record of good, sound, practical achievements. When he was appointed to his first post there the islands had hardly a single decent road.

He built good highways in a sort of network across the islands. The Spanish work for "roadbuilder" is "caminero" and everyone in the islands knew the commissioner's name was "Cameron" and it was easy to associate the two names after seeing the commissioner out in the broiling sun speaking crisply about technical points in roadmaking.

Cameron Forbes is not a garrulous man. President Hoover has sent his name to the Senate as appointee to the post at Tokyo. The Foreign Office at Tokyo has signified its pleasure at the prospective appointment. Colonel Forbes is in Boston, going each day to his office at 199 Washington Street, the office where he has long been a partner in the firm of "J. M. Forbes, Merchants," and attending to business as usual, pleasantly noncommittal about the appointment, a man grown wise long since in the ways of diplomatic decorum, who takes the task up when it comes along, without excitement.

In a way it will be the stiffest job Cameron Forbes ever undertook; there is the peaceful settlement to the question of Japanese immigration to be arrived at, and there are the after results of the London conference.

Scottish Ancestry

President Roosevelt said of him once, "I never knew a man who had such a remarkable memory," and it is likely that that memory holds more than the average man's treasure of knowledge of those nuances of Eastern civilization which would stand a man going to the Tokyo post in good stead. In business they say of Cameron Forbes, "He is canny." On his father's side he had ancestors who were Scots.

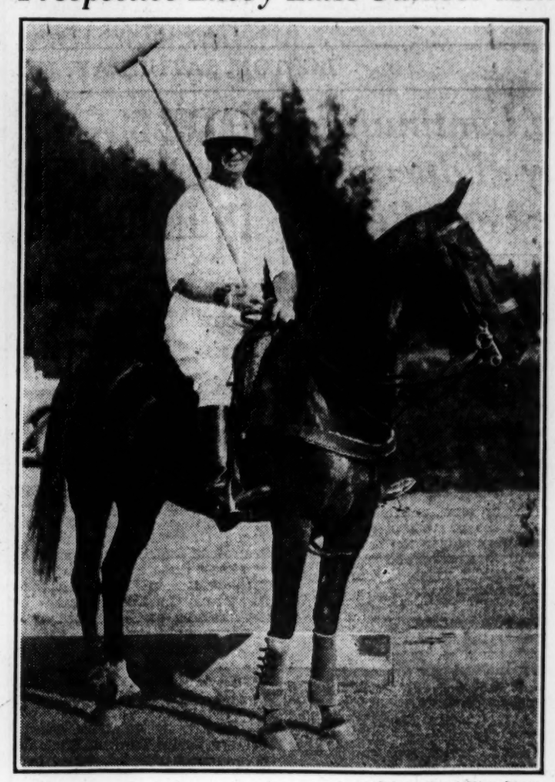
He has never married, but he can keep house, as would be perfectly clear to anyone reading telegrams exchanged between President Wilson and Colonel Forbes in 1913, relative to his successor at Manila, telegrams which dealt with matters of table linen and silver and automobiles and house boys and so on.

And perhaps it is not unsuitable to add a comment made the other day by Mrs. Larz Anderson about the appointment of Cameron Forbes to the Tokyo post. "I see," said Mrs. Anderson, "that there is talk that Mr. Cameron Forbes will go to Japan as Ambassador. What very good fortune for the United States." In 1913 Larz Anderson was Ambassador from the United States to Japan, thus Mrs. Anderson may reasonably be assumed to have a seasoned viewpoint regarding the qualifications for the job.

111TH NORWICH GRADUATION

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP) — Norwich University's 111th commencement week opened June 13 with the announcement of Dean H. R. Roberts that 57 seniors were eligible to receive degrees. The principal speaker at graduation exercises to be held next Monday will be Admiral F. C. Billard of Washington, commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

Prospective Envoy Likes Outdoor Men



International News Photo

W. CAMERON FORBES

Whose Name Has Been Sent to Senate for Post of Ambassador to Japan.

WORKERS URGED TO KNOW OTHER FELLOW'S JOB

Extend Your Sphere, They Are Told, and You Will Be More Useful

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Development of a broader viewpoint among persons engaged in every industrial pursuit, so that they may understand general economic movements as well as their own jobs, was urged by H. Vittinghoff, president of the New England Gas Association, at the conclusion of its sixth regional sales conference here.

Mr. Vittinghoff, who is associated with the Stone & Webster Company, of Boston, told the group that "ignorance of the other fellow's work" is inimical to the most rapid progress of industry.

"It is hard to conceive," he said, "that any form of endeavor carried on by men outside of our immediate sphere of activity, no matter how remote from our work theirs may be, does not contain ideas which may be useful to us in our own particular line of work. As surely as I would urge a young gas plant superintendent to take every opportunity to observe the production methods found in a steel mill, so surely is it to be recommended that the salesman seek information which will help him to understand the fundamental economics underlying the broad current of his work."

BRANCH SYSTEM SUGGESTED FOR NATIONAL BANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

banking is permitted. It is obvious that the recent rapid development of branch banking, such as in the Carolinas, has been chiefly due to economic causes. Many small banks have failed within the last five years, and the people have turned to branch banking as a remedy. Why try to restrain such a natural and necessary movement by law?"

Declaring that the general conception of branch banking, as a "reaching out" of urban banks into rural areas, was not necessarily accurate, inasmuch as a branch bank system could exist without any "big city" parent institution, Mr. Platt emphasized that branch banking in "trade areas" would decentralize credit.

"It would create banking institutions in what New York sometimes calls the 'hinterland,' large enough to handle much of the business now forced into New York because our unit banks in a very great number of places are too small to handle it."

Gardner B. Perry, vice-president of the Northwest Bancorporation, told the council that regional economic unity is being achieved in the Northwest through associations of banks in "group banking" systems. His company represents more than 100 banks with $500,000,000 resources. A crop failure which formerly might have meant great difficulty for a local banking institution, he said, under the group system becomes the concern of the mobilized financial strength of an entire area.

The fourth annual survey by the council of industrial migration to, from and within New England was presented at the meeting in the form of a preliminary report. It covers 249 cities and towns.

"In 1929," it said, "these communities reported 357 new industries employing 21,478 workers. In the same communities, 231 concerns, employing 17,417 workers, failed or moved away. Thus there is left a net gain of 126 industries and 4061 workers. These same communities reported a net gain in 1928 of 120 industries and 5709 employees. We cannot assume that 1929 did not show a net gain in employees as great as that of 1928 until the more than 300 industrial changes in Metropolitan Boston are included."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mary de Gruchy, Concord, Mass.
Adelaide Gartley Booth, Los Angeles, Calif.
Albert H. Hardcastle, El Segundo, Calif.
Lizzie Hardcastle, El Segundo, Calif.
John C. Stanton, San Francisco, Calif.
Cecilia Russell, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Mrs. Mary LiBeau, Kansas City, Mo.
Ralph C. LiBeau Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Olga Purt, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ruth L. Peacock, Plainfield, N. J.
Frederick A. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Louise Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Earl G. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Milton F. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Gilbert M. Chapman, St. Louis, Mo.
Alice R. Chapman, St. Louis, Mo.
Gladys Chapman, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Morgenia Browne, Diablo, Calif.
George C. Browne, Diablo, Calif.

LINCOLN STATUE RISES ON PLAZA AT JERSEY CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

brought up in the open and I believe he thought better outdoors. This is what I have tried to portray in the statue.

"Lincoln's many-sided genius always astonishes me. When I remember that he accomplished all he did before he was 56 years of age, and consider the remarkable quality of his writings and poems, I am amazed. Had he turned his attention to literature, he would undoubtedly have become a notable writer."

School children of New Jersey contributed $3500 in pennies, nickels and dimes to the funds for erecting the statue and monument. The total cost was $75,000, all of which was raised by public subscription.

John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, who delivered the dedicatory address, declared that Lincoln had been emancipated from the thraldom of time and "has stepped beyond the trammels of birth and race and death."

Lincoln's character was an example of "meekness without stupidity, patience without indolence, courage without rashness, caution without fear, reason without infidelity, faith without superstition, justice without vindictiveness, patriotism without ostentation, statesmanship without sensation and progress without revolution."

Deploring the views of "so-called advanced thinkers" as leading to "ethical tinkering, psychological cobbling and socialistic whitewashing," he declared that "Lincoln represents the antithesis of this soulless philosophy."

The monument was presented to the city by Howard R. Cruse, honorary president of the association, and was accepted by Frank Hague, Mayor.

In the presentation address, Mr. Cruse described Lincoln as the most luminous character in American history.

The monument was unveiled by Frank O. Cole, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HEAD OF FAIRFAX INQUIRY GOES TO NORFOLK OFFICE

Boat Inspector to Hear Other Witnesses of Ship Crash There

Following adjournment of the hearings in connection with the Fairfax collision at noon today until Monday at 9:30 a. m., Nickerson N. Hoover, United States Steamboat Inspection Service head, left for Norfolk, where he proposes to hear other witnesses at the inspection offices there.

Before leaving Mr. Hoover declared that the hearings in Boston will probably continue until Thursday or Friday of next week and that he will return to preside at the final sessions. There are many passengers yet to be heard, he said.

Today, members and officers of the crew of the Fairfax told their stories. Capt. Frederic A. Gower, manager of the Mallory Company of Fall River, which controlled the oil tanker, Pinthis, struck by the Fairfax, was the only outside witness.

One of the most important witnesses, J. V. Eurbank, quartermaster of the Fairfax, testified Friday afternoon to the effect that no lifeboats were lowered after the collison. His remarks were borne out by today's witnesses. The board of inspectors is still probing to learn why one of the lifeboat suspension ropes was cut.

Efforts to prove that coast guard officials were not guilty of negligence in not sending rescue boats to the aid of the Fairfax have been inaugurated by Howard Wilcox, commander of the Provincetown Coast Guard Station. He declared that boats were not sent because no accurate information of the location or the need for assistance was transmitted to his department.

LEOMINSTER POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover June 14 nominated James C. Smith as postmaster at Leominster, Mass.

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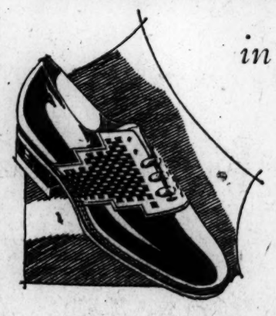

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PRISON REFORM POLICY DRAFTED BY CLUB WOMEN

Denver Convention Closes —Peace and Prohibition Win Most Interest

By MARJORIE SHULER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A far-reaching program dealing with crime and criminals was adopted in the closing hours of the twentieth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here.

The resolution, which was sponsored by Miss Julia K. Jaffray of New York City, national chairman of correction, set as the ideals for United States prisons "protection of society, correction of the prisoner, and prevention of crime."

It called upon "all good citizens to coöperate with the officials responsible for prison administration and other constructive agencies in their efforts to bring about a more earnest study of the causes of crime and its prevention and to develop adequate measures of classification, housing, treatment and training of prisoners which will tend to insure the protection of society through the restoration of the largest possible number of prisoners."

Music Awards Supported

The resolution also recommended to state federations that they give active support to the conferences on state institutional labor, which now have the approval of 20 governors of states. The delegates commended the study of the workers' education movement with special reference to summer schools for women workers, and advised the adoption by other states of the Kansas federation project for music awards to young people.

The Kansas plan is known as the Music Talent Fund Commission and under it awards are made at each federation district meeting for violin, cello, piano and voice. The resolution proposed by Maryland delegates against the so-called commercialization of the federation by members who are public relations representatives of business organizations was ruled "out of order" by the board of directors and therefore did not come to the floor of the convention.

Invitations from Phoenix and Panama for the 1931 council meeting were presented and choice of the place for the council meeting and 1932 biennial convention will be made by the board.

The midwinter board meeting will take place during the week of Jan. 12 in Washington, according to a vote by the board.

Peace and Prohibition

"The action of this convention has proved my statement that peace and prohibition are the two outstanding interests of the federation at this time," declared Mrs. John F. Sippel, president, in an interview. "Those two issues have raised the greatest interest and enthusiasm during the sessions and the overwhelming vote of the delegates in favor of our active support of the World Court, London naval pact, and the Volstead Law show that the club women of America are keenly concerned that these shall be upheld."

Mrs. Sippel leaves here for Yellowstone Park, where she will formally open the park for the season, the first time a woman has had this honor. She will return to Washington headquarters to take care of the detailed work following the convention, will take a holiday during August, and in September will start for a tour of Idaho, North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, going later to Montreal.

The majority of the 1000 delegates attending the convention are leaving here for tours through Colorado and neighboring states before returning to their homes.

SPAIN SEEKING REFORMS TO CURB STUDENTS' RIOTS

(Continued from Page 1)

cialist organizations are not charged with the riots. This, to many outside of Spain, may seem incomprehensible; but the fact is that the universities are sadly overloaded with medical students, who seem to believe that the profession promises them an easy career. At one of the most important universities not long ago it was stated on professorial authority, that the increasing influx of students of medicine was causing the most serious embarrassment, especially as there was no possible opportunity for so many to practice after they became qualified. The result is that there is a tendency for these students to use their time in these riotous affairs which have no serious political significance.

In many countries, during political crises, more or less violent displays of feeling are exhibited by the students. These are commonly condoned upon the ground of natural enthusiasm by the young and their exaggerated conceptions of the crises and their own particular duty toward them.

Boys Shun Sports

But the case of the Spanish students is not the same. The stranger, without any other knowledge, has only to read such stories of university life as have been published, to realize the difference. These sentimental boys play about with all sorts of nonsense, lacking the robustness of youth as displayed in other countries, showing little or no disposition to indulge in salutary sports and games.

What then is to be done? It becomes clearer daily to the nation's best and most farseeing thought that urgent reforms are necessary. Drastic reorganization of the university system, changes and improvements in the professors, and the establishment of more rigorous conditions of university entrance recommended.

Of course, there are exceptions. There are good students studying in Spain, thousands of them, and parents generally are most disturbed over the riots. Among the interesting organizations of Spain are various Associations of Fathers of Families (Padres de Familias). One of these has risen in loud protest upon the existing state of affairs, issuing a declaration that it cannot do less than call the attention of all fathers and students to the occurrences at the University of Madrid. The association declares it is intolerable that their sons should be made the "tools of machinations" of persons who were afraid to personally face the situations they had provoked.

Wasted Effort Deplored

It is also intolerable, they declare, that the students cannot attend the classes with the most elemental personal security. So the association appealed to all fathers in the exercise of their authority and protection over their sons to keep them out of all these difficulties and do everything possible to deliver them from the waste of time and effort that occurs in these circumstances.

These are not good times for politics. What seems like a semi-official apologia, long and earnest, appears in the newspapers, stating all that the government has done and tries to do in the work of concilation and the rebuilding of the constitutional edifice. It also stresses the ungrateful advantage taken by some to whom it had been extraordinarily good and kind. It is a pathetic statement. If the Government should fail it is quite clear that the cause will be its own excessive gentleness. Firm ungloved authority is vitally necessary at the present time and that, of course, would at once produce howls of "Dictator!" at home and abroad.

Case Campus to Hold Chemistry Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The influence which the new plan of coöperation between Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Science is to have upon the complexion of University Circle, about which most of the city's higher educational institutions are clustered, was revealed June 13.

The first building to be erected in joint effort will be a $3,000,000 physics, chemistry and mathematics structure on the front of the Case campus, where now stands Dr. Dayton D. Miller's famous "Interferometer shed" in which his ether drift experiments tending to partially refute the Einstein theory, have been under way for years.

The erection of this building will tend to split the Case campus in two. The front part will be devoted to instruction in the so-called fundamental sciences and the rear part will see only instruction in applied science.

It was stated that the plan of coöperation between the two colleges could not be carried out until these physical facilities had been provided. That means that two years at least must elapse before the realization of the plan.

LEAGUE SECRETARIAT CHANGES ANNOUNCED

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Change is announced in the direction of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations Secretariat. Erik Colban, who succeeded Salvador De Madariaga as director of this section when the latter was appointed professor at Oxford, has now been appointed Norwegian Minister at Paris and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, has nominated for the vacancy, subject to approval of the Council, Thanassis Aghnides.

Mr. Aghnides, who has been a member of the Secretariat since 1920, is of Greek nationality and has previously served in the political sections of the Secretariat. A lawyer by profession, he was formerly director of the Press Bureau of the Greek Legation in London.

RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorization for the Secretary of War to grant the town of Winthrop, Mass., a perpetual right of way through the Fort Banks military reservation to permit widening of Revere Street to a width of 50 feet was given June 12 under a bill signed by President Hoover.

Will Rogers Playing in Boston —Because He Wants the Money

MR. AND MRS. WILL ROGERS

Comedian Finds Expenses of Tearing Down House and Wife's Budget System Reduce His Own Spending Fund

By JANET MABIE

Of all reasons for Will Rogers being in Boston for a week's engagement at the Metropolitan Theater, the one you would least suspect is the right one. It is a very simple one. He wanted the money.

To say it that way, however, is to omit the nuances, and it is the nuances, in this instance, that make the thing funny. Now it is not always funny for people to need money; it might be said, though, that inasmuch as this needer of money is Will Rogers it would be sure to be funny, somehow. And this time even Will Rogers says it is funny. How many comedians can you count who think, themselves, that anything is really funny?

Now, let us see what is the matter.

Out in Beverly Hills, Calif., Will Rogers, Mrs. Rogers and the three Rogers children had a house. Eight or ten miles away, nearer the ocean they have a ranch, but it is the Beverly Hills house that is directly concerned with this need of money. Now the house was a good house; not elaborate, or ornate or "even swell; but we loved it," Will pointed out, as he sat in a magnificent chair put incongruously in his rather bare dressing room at the theater. ("That's to get even with me," he confided, "for telling the story about King George having the chair with the crown on it taken out of the House of Lords after he had finished with it, the day the naval conference opened, so those curio-hunting Americans he had heard so much about wouldn't break it up and carry it off in the shape of souvenirs.") But it was a good, nice house—comfortable. You know, "One o' them kind o' houses."

Mary Wanted Own Bath

Anyhow, suddenly Mary, the daughter of the Rogers family, decided that the bath she had been sharing communally with father and mother wouldn't do. She wanted a bathroom of her own. "Sounded all right to me," Rogers said, "so we cleared off to the ranch to let the architects and workmen see how well they could cut their cloth according to the estimate."

Now it is a pretty long story as Rogers tells it. It involves a sudden trip up to Beverly Hills one day by a member of the family, who was surprised to find, not that a bath was being inserted among the second floor rooms, but that the whole house was in process of being pulled down. Someone telephoned Rogers; he emitted a loud cry and dashed up to see; sure enough, the house was coming down. The architect was calm. "We found a conditon, and, well, it would really be less expensive to pull the house down and build it again," he said.

Rogers wailed. "Mind you," he continued, "this was our home. We had lived in it ten years; we had come to love it—you know the way you love home; and here was a stranger from the outside pulling it down because he knew best what was good for us. Well!"

Well, the upshot of the matter was that Rogers, still bewildered by the ways of architects, took a little walk around Beverly Hills. When he saw a pedestrian who looked to be filled with a reasonable understanding of human affairs, he would stop him and say, "Looka here. I wanted an extry bath put in my house, but the architects 'found a condition' and want to pull it down and build again. What do you think?" To Rogers' amazement they said, to a man, "Pshaw! When architects 'find a condition,' much better to let them tear down and build again."

"So," said Rogers with a great sigh, "we let 'em go ahead. And say, you should have seen the bills. Estimate? Bah! Now, this is the best part of the whole thing. When the house was finished, Mary had her bathroom and the rest of us had a few feet of space to put our beds, and that was all. Ain't that something to laugh at? So we sold the place and moved to the ranch."

Never Got Spending Money

The experience of having the house thus expensively pulled from under him imbued Mr. Rogers with a desire to do a little spending of money on his own account. "You know Mrs. Rogers—ah, theres a wife for a man—runs the Rogers money on one of them budget businesses. It's all right; we get enough to eat, but I never get any spending money. Now I wanted a few things. One of 'em was a four-hole golf course. Don't play myself, y'understand, but just wanted a place where other folks could dash around and play while I rode round after 'em on a pony and rawhided 'em when they made mistakes." Another thing he might want was a "couple polo ponies now an' then." So you see he had to have some money.

Mrs. Rogers being the way she is about budgets, and the new house with Mary's bathroom in it having cost so much more than anyone exceptin' the architects expected. It became, as you might say, up to Will to see where he could find some disengaged money Certainly he didn't find it in Mrs. Rogers's custody. So he spoke a little piece to her:

"'Now, Ma, will you do me just one favor?'

"She looked wise," Will related. "You know the way she looks when she's going to catch me at something. But she said she'd do me the favor if she could. If she could! Boy!

"So I sez to her, 'Now all I ask is for you to let me go back East and play three weeks on the stage so's I can have the money to keep and you let it be, an' promise not to pounce on it.'

"And Ma, lookin' just like you look at a little boy when he sets off to earn a dollar for his very own, kinda laffed and said 'All right.' So here I am. And say, am I going to have fun with that money?"

So that's the reason Will Rogers is in Boston.

VIENNA PUPILS WANT 'HERR DOKTOR' TITLE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Students of the High School of World Commerce in Vienna are on strike and are organizing street demonstrations as a protest against the Ministry of Education's refusal to grant their request that the title of Doctor of Commerce be awarded to successful students at the end of their course.

The course at this high school corresponds more or less with that at similar institutions in Germany, Switzerland, France, England and elsewhere where degrees of university standard are given. It felt this state of affairs places Austrian students at a disadvantage when seeking positions. Moreover, the possession of a title such as "Herr Doktor" also carries with it social advantages.

GERMAN OPINION BLAMES DOCTORS FOR FATALITIES

Anti-Tuberculosis Mixture Fed 10-Day-Old Babies Causes Outcry

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—News that doctors in Lübeck fed 246 babies 10 days after their birth with an anti-tuberculosis preparation which is believed to have infected them with tuberculosis and resulted in 37 fatal cases, with 85 infants still diseased, has stirred up public opinion in Germany very considerably.

The preparation, compounded according to the Calmette process, was intended to make the children immune from the disease, but unknown to the doctors it contained poisonous tubercle germs.

The babies' parents accused the health board of the Free City of Lübeck of having permitted the employment of the Calmette preparation on so great a scale before it had been sufficiently tried out on animals, and despite the existence of a warning against it by the Federal Health Board in Berlin.

The local health board replies that it did this with the express permission of the parents after it had recommended the process to them. The Calmette preparation is described as consisting of harmless tubercle cells from bulls which are said to evolve an anti-tuberculosis substance in the bodies of babies.

Prof. Richard Korch, in an article published here, admits that this tuberculosis vaccination has proved a failure in Lübeck. The population is somewhat agitated by the slowness of investigations, and there is a distinct feeling, which is voiced quite openly, that not everything is being told the public.

The first two experts sent from the Federal Board of Health in Berlin and the Institute of Infectious Diseases to Lübeck admitted that the infection of babies with tuberculosis was due to this vaccination. But they believed that the poisonous tubercle germs were in the original preparation obtained from France.

Later the Reich Minister of the Interior sent an expert to Lübeck who for the first time spoke of the possibility that the preparation was carelessly or mistakenly handled in Lübeck. At the same time the parliament of the Free City of Lübeck demanded by a majority of two votes that the two doctors held responsible be removed from office as long as investigation is under way.

The conservative press, however, defends the doctors and in parliament a member of the "Hanseatic Union" lauded Professor Deyke, who heads the Public Health Bureau of Lübeck, as a man of great experience, and protested against attacking the doctors as long as the investigation is not closed. One of the doctors resigned voluntarily, while Professor Deyke was still in office. One point which especially stirs public feeling here is the apparent inability of doctors to help the infected infants.

Dutch Senate Votes for Arbitration Bill

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Senate followed the example of the Second Chamber by voting, without division, June 12 for the bill for ratification of the protocol revision statute of the World Court and the protocol concerning the joining of the World Court by the United States, also the bill for ratification of the arbitration treaty between the Netherlands and the United States concluded in Washington Jan. 13 last.

As regards the United States and the World Court, Jonkheer S. Beelaerts van Blokland, Foreign Secretary, said America's reservations had cast a shadow but the signature of the protocol, even with reservations, was a step in the right direction. The arbitration treaty with the United States, which is a copy of the treaty concluded between France and the United States in 1928, was styled by some speakers disappointing and criticized on lines similar to those adopted by American writers.

The Foreign Secretary admitted the treaty fell below the level of the average type of arbitration treaty concluded in the past 10 years, but thought it would serve as a useful milestone on the road to the distant horizon toward which the nations of the world were journeying.

ICELAND IN LEAGUE AGREEABLE TO DANES

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Denmark cannot have the slightest objection to Iceland becoming a member of the League of Nations, declared Dr. P. Munch, Danish Foreign Minister, when interviewed in connection with the report in a Norwegian newspaper that the Iceland Paraliament recently passed a resolution in which it proclaimed its intention of applying to the League for membership.

Such application, Dr. Munch said, could not in any way affect the act of union between the two countries and Danes would willingly acquiesce to Iceland making use of the opportunity to underline its independence which Denmark fully recognizes.

LONG PIPELINE PLANNED

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Construction of a pipeline from eastern Oklahoma to Pittsburgh and the erection of refineries at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Toledo, will be started at once by the Union Gulf Corporation, a subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania, it was announced here June 12.

MANIU CABINET BELIEVED TO BE GAIN FOR PEOPLE

Peasants' Group Prevented Rumanian Swing Toward Dictatorship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Following Dr. Juliu Maniu's speedy formation of a Peasants' Cabinet on June 13 political watchers here are pointing out that the fact that King Carol II allowed him a free hand by no longer insisting on a coalition government constitutes a hopeful beginning for a new régime and is a sweeping personal victory for the most uncompromising champion of democratic ideals in southeast Europe.

Naturally many people, disappointed in politicians, and hard pressed by the economic crisis, wanted a coalition or concentration cabinet symbolizing if not realizing an honest, expert, and impartial administration, and Dr. Maniu gave the King every opportunity to create such a government but it proved impossible.

It is believed King Carol would have been pleased to have a number of personal adherents figure in the new Cabinet, but Dr. Maniu refused to consider the invitation to create a government unless it conformed with the will of the nation, as shown by the large majority given his party at the eletcions.

Dr. Maniu considered it essential to inaugurate the new régime on this basis without the slightest taint of extraparliamentary interference. Naturally, a number of persons without political followings who hoped to benefit from the personal régime as royal favorites are incensed at Dr. Maniu's intransigeance, and will conduct a relentless opposition against the new Government, which is practically the same as the old.

Many people are also profoundly disappointed that King Carol brought nothing new into the land. But the only radically new thing he could have brought would have been personal government or dictatorship, and Rumania is fortunate that after all the excursions of this dramatic week, strict constitutionalism, thanks to Dr. Maniu, prevails unaltered.

SMUTS' PARTY SWEEPS ELECTION IN NATAL

DURBAN, Natal (AP)—The South African party, of which Gen. Jan Smuts is leader, made a clean sweep in the recent elections for the Provincial Council, winning all 25 seats. This is an unusual feat in South African political history. The South African party had 20 seats in the old council.

The Provincial Council is the local Parliament of Natal. It is elected for three years. Within the council there is an executive committee of four members.

FOR COOL CONTRAST

As a foil to the all-white costume or in contrast to the new crayon colors, RIVIERA . . . of tropical tan calf and white Swiss buck . . . dominates the sport scene. The built-up leather heel is smartly practical, while the buckle strap emphasizes the graceful curve of the instep. $10.50. Ask for Walk-Over hosiery in new shades inspired by the sun mode.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

PRICES FROM $975 to $1265. Willys-Knight Great Six, $1795. Prices f. o. b. Toledo, O., and specifications subject to change without notice.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 87 SEDAN DE LUXE $1265

Sleeve-valve Superiority in a new low-priced leader!

The new Willys-Knight 87, with its modern lines, harmonious colors and luxurious, roomy bodies, is welcomed by an enthusiastic public as the greatest value ever offered in low-priced Knight-engined cars. The new motor, smooth and powerful, embodies such important advances as improved manifolding and more efficient lubrication and cooling. Other improvements include four two-way hydraulic shock eliminators and four fully enclosed internal brakes.

NEW WILLYS-KNIGHT 87

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

COACHES REFUTE LIQUOR CHARGES AGAINST TEAMS

Paddock's Article Answered by Records, Declare Leading Officials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Drink gives no trouble to the University of Southern California track team which recently won the ninth annual track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here, reports Dean Cromwell, coach of the victorious "Trojans." Other coaches of notable teams at the big meet gave similar testimony.

Their defense of athletes of whose habits and performance they are close observers was brought out by charges of general drinking of "hard liquor" among college athletes made by Charles Paddock, the one-time short dash star. Mr. Paddock, who gave voice to his attack on prohibition in Collier's Magazine, also said that college athletes had started deteriorating with the coming of prohibition.

A striking refutation of this last assertion occurred at the national track meet here, when a member of Dean Cromwell's team set a world's record in the event which was Paddock's specialty.

Several Records Made

This new mark for the 100-yard dash, the tying of a second world's record and the breaking of seven other meet records in one afternoon furnish an interesting bit of evidence against Paddock's assertion that, due to prohibition, few college records have been made in the last few years.

Of the winning University of Southern California team, which easily led the field, Dean Cromwell said, as quoted by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, which obtained this and other interviews with the track coaches:

"There is absolutely no liquor problem among the athletes of our school. Booze and the slipshod sort of athletics that go with it have no interest for our boys.

"Our rules, so far as drinking is concerned, have never changed, but there has been no feeling of resentment or rebellion among our men since the coming of prohibition. They are a fine, clean bunch of fellows, who have no more use for alcoholics than they would have for dope.

"During recent months we have made extensive trips throughout the country. Our schedule took us as far as Montreal, but the open liquor stores of the Canadian capital were of no interest to our men.

"I know the coaches of our association well and practically without a single exception they are dry and their influence is reflected among the boys they train. College athletics, so far as my experience goes, are 99 per cent free from booze."

Reports of Foundation

Further comment from coaches is reported by the foundation as follows:

W. L. Hayward, track coach and football trainer at the University of Oregon: "This Paddock story certainly does not apply to athletics at the University of Oregon, where we have no trouble whatever with the men overdrinking or alcohol in any form. I am surprised that Charley Paddock would make such unwarranted statements about conditions."

Coach Castleman of the University of Ohio: "We have gone from the Atlantic to the Pacific on our regular schedule and during the past five years I have not seen a drunken schoolboy in all that time and only one man, not a collegian, under the influence of drink at any meet."

Ralph Young, track coach at Michigan State College: "We have had no trouble so far as liquor is concerned in the last seven years, during which I have been coach at Michigan State. In fact, the liquor problem is negligible in our school, where we have 2000 boys out of a total of 3000 students."

Main Hypothesis Wrong

Amos Alonzo Stagg, athletic director at the University of Chicago, and host of this year's meet of the national association: "The main hypothesis of the Paddock story is false, namely, that the stamina of American athletes, of whom 90 per cent of the stars are college men, is deteriorating as a result of alcohol. The records of the last 10 years, and especially the results of the national collegiate meet, are a sufficient answer to these charges.

"I am sorry that our annual association meeting of coaches was not aware of this article before its session was concluded. If it had been I am confident that there would have been unanimous action in denouncing its misrepresentations. I believe that in this matter I express the almost universal attitude of the college, preparatory, and high school coaches of America in all branches of athletics, including track, football, basketball and other forms of sport."

RADIO PROGRAMS GO OUT ON SAME WAVE IN HARMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

lengths in place of a separate channel for each unit of a network as at present.

While the plan does not approach the hope expressed by Mr. Hoover in 1924 while he was head of the Department of Commerce, it indicates a trend in that direction. Mr. Hoover declared at that time he thought it would be possible some day to place all the stations of a chain on a similar wavelength, making a nation-wide program available at only one place on the tuning dial.

At each station in the Iowa tests was installed a special crystal control oscillator to keep the transmitter right on its wavelength. The oscillators were isolated from the transmitter through three stages of amplification so that there would be no reaction upon the crystal.

At Marengo, Ia., midway between Des Moines and Davenport, was installed a radio receiver tuned to both stations. The program was picked up and sent over a telephone to WOC, where it operated a loudspeaker in the control room. If the carrier frequencies of the two stations differed slightly, the loudness of the received signal varied up and down, the rapidity of the variations being a measure of the number of cycles difference between the two carrier waves.

By a fine adjustment of the crystal oscillator of WOC, the operator could make the variation in volume take place as slowly as desired, thereby keeping the transmission identical.

A listening check-up showed reception was much better except for a strip of territory 10 miles wide and 75 miles long, midway between the stations.

In addition, there was considerable improvement in distance transmission, far-away fans writing in to tell of the good results they obtained.

Yale Announces Faculty Changes

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Announcement was made June 12 of the promotion of Roscoe Bernard Turner, associate professor, to be professor of law in the Yale law school. He has been a member of the faculty since 1925, and is now drafting a uniform bank collection act for the national conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The appointment of two Sterling research professors for the second term of the next academic year was also announced. They are Prof. Gilbert Gidel of the University of Paris and Ernest G. Lorenzen, Edward J. Phelps professor of law in the Yale law school. Professor Gidel is considered an eminent authority in Europe on maritime law and international law.

John Q. Tilson, Representative in Congress, has been named special lecturer on parliamentary law. He gave a similar course in 1925 and 1926.

Police Cards Extend Welcome to Lynn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass.—Automobile tourists and shoppers visiting this city and parking cars along street curbs, will find a welcome card attached to their wheel instead of a summons to court, under a recent rule put into effect by Capt. Wilson H. Thorne, traffic chief of the police department.

The courtesy card will be extended to first offenders whose attention will be called to the traffic regulations with a request that future violations be avoided in order to relieve congestion.

The card reads as follows:

The Lynn police department welcomes you to Lynn. Try and note the traffic regulations. Take notice of the official signs and you will have little annoyance."

Beverly Celebration Begins June 15

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEVERLY, Mass.—This city will open its three-days tercentenary program June 15 with special services in the churches and an assembly in the High School Auditorium during the afternoon, with Charles A. Eaton (R.), Representative of New Jersey, speaking on "Beverly of 300 Years Ago and Today."

June 16 will be observed as "Old Home Day." Events wil include automobile trips to points of historical interest, a harbor parade of boats owned by local residents and visitors to the North Shore, and a tercentenary dinner in the evening at City Hall.

A street parade during the afternoon and band concert and a fireworks display in the evening will comprise the program for Tuesday, the closing day.

7000 PARTICIPATE IN REVERE PARADE

Seven thousand citizens and school children of Revere, Mass., participated in a colorful Tercentenary parade, June 13, which was viewed by approximately 150,000 persons along the 3½-mile route. Passing City Hall, the parade was reviewed by Mayor Andrew A. Casassa, the City Council, members of the Tercentenary Committee and guests.

In the line of march, there were 48 floats, and 21 bands, with all of Revere's military and fraternal organizations, and school children, who were in attractive colonial costumes. Following the parade, 10 cups and many prizes were awarded.

GALSWORTHY'S 'ROOF' PLAYED BY YALE CLUB

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Presentation by the Yale Dramatic Association of the American premiere of John Galsworthy's play, "The Roof," June 13, opened Yale University's 229th commencement program.

The graduation exercises of Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held June 17, while the professional and graduate degrees will be conferred at the commencement exercises the next day. The Harvard-Yale boat races at New London on June 20 will conclude the commencement week activities.

POSTMASTERS HEADED BY GREENFIELD MAN

GREENFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Frank D. Babcock of Haverhill, June 14, was elected president of the Massachusetts Postmasters' Association at the closing session of the three-day convention.

Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Charles H. Slocomb, Greenfield; secretary-treasurer, Edgar Dewey, Reading; directors, J. G. Faxon, Fitchburg; H. S. Cummings, Lynn; Arthur Pierce, Salem; J. T. Potter, North Adams; A. C. Smith, Leominster, and Harold Winslow, New Bedford.

VERMONT ELECTS STONE TRUSTEE

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Former Lieut.-Gov. Mason S. Stone of Montpelier was elected a trustee of the University of Vermont at the annual meeting of the trustees June 13. He succeeds Carroll W. Doten of Cambridge, Mass.

Stone was superintendent of schools in Manila in 1901 and made arrangements for the sending of the first teachers from the United States to the Philippines.

Prohibition Worth Continuing, Strengthened by Education, Is Verdict Based on Results

(Continued from Page 1)

was the best way to reduce the supply of liquor. Is prohibition doing that, or does its record give assurance that it will do that?

If so, then the remaining question is whether the cost in accompanying difficulties is justified by the present and ultimate gains from sobriety. Besides these gains, the setting up of a standard and a precedent of success in the age-long struggle for freedom from the alcohol traffic would be worth a tremendous outlay if necessary, but there is evidence that progress already has been made in the curtailment of drinking in the United States.

Change in Crop Uses

Robert E. Corradini, research secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, estimates that per capita consumption of actual alcohol in the United States in all forms of intoxicants is now only about one-sixth of that before prohibition.

Although Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, estimates that the effect of the dry law has been "to more than double the beverage use of spirits treble the wine consumption, and eliminate two-thirds of the former consumption of malt liquors," Mr. Corradini points out that these figures were largely based on increased acreage in grapes and on the size of the hops crop without allowing adequately for several non-liquor uses of hops and grapes. Mr. Corradini's figures in turn must be taken only as estimates, for they, too, involve several indefinite factors such as amounts smuggled, diverted from industrial use, or manufactured from corn sugar not required for other uses.

The inconclusiveness of the best of these figures emphasizes the need for each person to weigh the evidence in the light of his own experience, observation and reasoning. Is it logical to suppose that a surreptitious trade carried on in back alleys and garrets can possibly equal the production of huge distilleries and breweries aided by intensive advertising and open channels of distribution? Is a furtive peddler of smuggled goods likely to outsell a department store?

Analysis of Effects

Another way to judge relative amounts of consumption is by the known effects of consumption, such as drunkenness and fatalities from alcholism. On this basis the wets can show that both these effects have increased since 1920. But the drys point out that there is a decrease if the comparison is made between a pre-prohibition year and today.

They declare, indeed, that the comparison between 1920, when prohibition was most effective, and the present merely emphasizes the benefits which can be obtained from better enforcement and observance of the law. Even the figures of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment support the dry contention, showing that the rate of arrests for drunkenness in 1928 was 78.4 per cent of that for 1916, while the rate for alcoholic fatalities was 75.7 per cent of the 1916 rate.

In this connection the application of a little reason to the claims that there is increased consumption and that liquor now consumed is more poisonous shows that both can hardly be true in face of the fact that records show there are fewer alcoholic fatalities. Logic here supports the inference that consumption has not increased.

Welfare Testimony Favorable

The testimony of social agencies which formerly found drunkenness one of their major problems but now report very little of it further supports this conclusion. Those who work with the derelict class all over the country are practically unanimous in such testimony, and the report which Commander Evangeline Booth makes for the Salvation Army's nation-wide organization is definitely favorable.

Along the same line the research of investigators like Prof. Herman Feldman and Samuel Crowther has given weight to Prof. Irving Fisher's calculation that increased sobriety among workers has added $3,000,000,000 a year to the nation's wealth through improved production.

While social and economic improvements in the nation cannot properly be counted as accomplishments of prohibition, unless it is fairly evident that prohibition has reduced drinking, the testimony of these social workers and economic researchers tends very strongly to indicate that the general improvements which have taken place in modes of living have actually been preceded by a decrease in the consumption of alcohol under prohibition.

This evidence all tends very strongly to indicate that consumption of alcohol has been greatly reduced by prohibition.

Each Must Judge Facts

Each individual must not only consider the evidence presented by both wets and drys, but he must carefully check up each item and compare it with his own personal observations. Does one see more drinking today than he did when the saloon was flourishing? Does he see more drunken men and women than when liquor was legally sold at the open bar? Can he say from first-hand knowledge that children are drinking more today? Do his fellow workers come in intoxicated today more often than in the pre-prohibition days?

Can he, himself, count more speakeasies today than he could saloons and "blind tigers" in the days of license? Would he like to have his children grow up in a neighborhood where saloons or liquor dispensaries were legally established, or would he prefer to have in prohibition a legal weapon with which to drive from his neighborhood any place that sells liquor?

Of course, there may be sectors of society where drinking has increased. But most persons are convinced from their own observation that liquor is neither so plentiful nor so blatantly tempting as it was before prohibition went to work.

A large and essential part of the question whether prohibition is worth keeping consists of the further question whether any proposed alternative that is likely to be adopted will do the job any better, keeping in mind that this job is to control and reduce the sale of alcoholic liquor. Each person can analyze for himself the proposed systems which are put forward as substitutes for the Eighteenth Amendment, and he owes it to himself to think through how they would work out.

In general the policy of the opponents of prohibition, as stated by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Alfred E. Smith, Dwight W. Morrow and others embodies a repeal or alteration of the Eighteenth Amendment to return the matter of liquor regulation to the states. At the same time they declare they are against any return of the saloon.

They outline tentatively several fair-seeming plans for the dispensing of liquor under state regulation. These generally contemplate state or national monopoly of liquor production, restriction of distribution to state dispensaries, and some limitation of the amount of liquor to be sold to any one person.

But what assurance is there that any of these schemes would actually be set up? Once the question were turned back to the states, the proponents of change would find themselves confronted with the same heavily financed and legally intrenched liquor interests which dominated politics before prohibition. In the absence of the Eighteenth Amendment any state would be just as free to permit unlimited manufacture of whisky, wine and beer as to forbid or restrict it.

Would Multiply Problem

Would state option thus make enforcement of the liquor laws any easier for the national Government? On the contrary, a system of "experimenting in 48 laboratories instead of one," as Mr. Morrow urges, would multiply the liquor smuggling problem 48 times. Assuming that the law against interstate shipment of liquor into dry states is retained, the Federal Government would be obliged to guard more miles of state boundaries than it now guards of national boundaries if it were to keep the booze from five or six wet "laboratories" from slopping over into the rest of the 48.

Those who remember the "last chance" saloons of local option days can envisage a "rum row" on the border between every wet and dry state, displaying and selling its wares within inches of the line, undeterred by any "12-mile limit." Should a dry state be obliged to incur a "war debt" to patrol its border against the rum-smugglers of a supposedly friendly sister state? The liquor question is inescapably national, as the United States found by decades of experiment before the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Control Demands Enforcement

A second major question to be asked about these proposed substitutes for prohibition is this: Would the permission of regulated quantities of liquor actually do away with speakeasies, bootleggers and corruption as the wets suppose? Regulation would require enforcement the same as prohibition. Usually it is proposed that regulation would be enforced by canceling the privilege of a drinker to obtain government liquor if he overindulged.

Now if a man has such an appetite for alcohol that he will overdrink his license, is it reasonable to suppose that he will stop drinking merely because his license card is taken away? Will he not become a prime customer for bootleggers and speakeasies? Would not illegal selling, with its attendant corruption, merely flourish with the added stimulus of a whetted appetite where state liquor selling left off? This has been the experience of Sweden and Canada, and is the basis for the recent statement by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, that he doubts whether government operation of the liquor business is adapted to conditions in the United States.

Liquor and the Home

Stressing their avowed opposition to the return of the saloon, the repealers put forward as one of the beneficent points of their plan that it would forbid liquor to be consumed on the premises where it is purchased or would even require that the liquor be consumed in the home.

After all, what was responsible for the evils of the saloon? Was it not liquor? Now the critics of prohibition propose to not permit liquor to linger at the corner saloon but to force it into the home where the children may see it consumed. If they charge that prohibition has corrupted the family circle by bringing in home brewing, what can they say of their own proposal?

Some may say that these queries do not apply to all the substitutes offered by the repealers. Possibly not, but there is one point characteristic of all such proposals. They all mean more liquor. They will not satisfy drinkers unless they do mean more liquor. Therefore anyone who is opposed to liquor cannot logically be in favor of any of these substitutes. So far as effects are concerned, one is either against liquor and for prohibition or he is for liquor and against prohibition.

For these reasons, if one thinks through what the results of the proposed substitutes will be, he is likely to conclude that prohibition, whatever its difficulties, offers more than any of the alternatives now in view. In this case not fear but judgment, in the words of Shakespeare, "Makes us rather bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of," and choose as did General Grant, to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

If one is not quite ready for this conclusion he may go deeper in his analysis of the prohibition arguments and ask what is the source of the principal objections he hears urged against the dry law. These objections may take the form of pleas for personal liberty, states' rights or some other desiderata, but their origin almost invariably will be found either in an individual appetite for drink, in a desire to make profit out of the sale of drink or in an academic belief that one ought not to interfere with the inclinations of his fellow man. Arguments from the first two motives will readily be dismissed as selfish and, at least in the second case, as not coming into court with clean hands.

What, then, of the man who, while he perhaps does not drink himself, believes he is being liberal and even altruistic in letting the other fellow have his liquor? Is this man really being generous? Is it true generosity to want another to have that which injures him?

Perhaps someone says, "That is just the point. It does not cost me anything to let the other fellow drink." He would do well to look carefully to see whether it does not cost him something. Does it not cost him something if he is struck by a drunken driver? Does it not cost him something if his work is held back by the slowness of a drink-sodden companion at the next desk or workbench? Does it not cost him something if his wife cannot go out on the street in the evening without being annoyed by some drinker? Does it not cost him something if open, advertised and legal sale of alcoholic beverages lures his son or daughter into the drink habit?

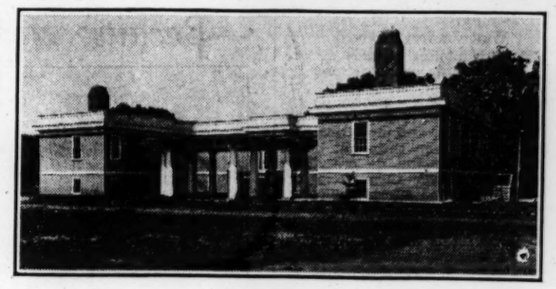
It is primarily because of this fact that liquor works incalculable damage to innocent bystanders besides what it does to the drinker that society is justified in dealing with the liquor traffic by legislation. That legislation need not, as some seem to suppose, supplant or prevent the utmost use of moral training or education in abstinence.

"Law," it has been said, "cannot be separated from ethics." Discerning drys urge increasingly that the discussion be raised to a higher and more persuasive level. They believe "moral suasion for the drinker and legal suasion for the drink-seller" can go hand in hand.

From many sides comes a growing appeal for more reasoned discussion, more clear analysis, more public education, to bring out what is right on the question. This appeal is based on a conviction that in the long run right will be fairly seen and will prevail. It asks that the merits of both sides of the argument be more fully understood in order that a constructive solution may be worked out, that consideration of the general welfare be renewedly emphasized, that the 10 years' trial of prohibition be seen in proper perspective with the centuries of efforts for temperance, and that the goal of placing an effective curb upon alcoholic liquor be kept constantly in view.

When this is done, The Christian Science Monitor is of the opinion, on the basis of the points presented in this series, that facts and reason will amply support the conclusion that the national prohibition law in the United States is well worth keeping, not only in the sense of being retained as a national policy but also in the sense of being observed as an individual standard.

Athletic and Social Center Dedicated



BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUBHOUSE AT NICKERSON FIELD
The New "Duplex" Type Clubhouse, Erected by William E. Nickerson at the Field Named in His Honor, Is Dedicated as a Feature of Alumni Day at Boston University. The Building Has Attracted Students to Both Athletic and Social Events During the Past Winter.

Silent Moment Shows Appreciation for Nickerson's Gift to University

A moment of silent appreciation is observed at the William E. Nickerson Field of the Boston University today as 1200 persons pause to give thanks for the "genius, far-seeing vision and kindly character" of the man in whose honor the field was named. The ceremony is a part of the program of dedication of the new clubhouse which Mr. Nickerson erected on the field. The unveiling of a portrait and a bronze tablet in the building will conclude the occasion.

All seniors of Boston University were invited as special guests of the Alumni Association and are being inducted into membership with traditional ceremony by Daniel L. Marsh, president of the college.

With his gift of the duplex clubhouse which, since its completion last fall, has housed opposing teams for the first time in the university history of sports, Mr. Nickerson provided a social center as well. In its duplex style the building provides equal comforts for visitors and players. During the winter and spring, it has been the mecca for informal student gatherings, picnics, dances and conferences. Swarms of students are heading for it daily now as senior week festivities reach their climax tonight.

Mr. Nickerson, it is recalled in addresses and reminiscences at the ceremonies in his honor, was one of the guiding geniuses in the mechanical development of the machines and processes which made the Gillette razor a commercial possibility. He was a member of the sixth generation of his family born in Provincetown Mass. Outside his business activities he engaged in many philanthropies and social welfare activities.

At the Gillette plant he established the Nickerson Loan Library containing a remarkable collection of books on art, natural science, travel and fiction. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, trustee and member of the executive committee of the Boston University, trustee of the State Street Trust Company, Atlantic National Bank, Massachusetts Memorial Hospital and a member of many clubs and organizations.

Trumbull Denies College Opposition

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull June 13 denied charges made yesterday by Dr. George A. Works that the progressive development and expansion of the Connecticut Agricultural College has been blocked by the state board of finance and control or by the state political organization.

The Governor said that the State Finance Board, of which he is chairman, "has never hampered or curtailed the college" other than to "keep it within the appropriation made by the Legislature," and declared that the question of expanding the college beyond a straight agricultural curriculum was a matter "solely for the State Legislature."

STATE G. O. P. MEETING TO BE HELD SEPT. 27

The Massachusetts Republican convention will be held Sept. 27 in Symphony Hall, Boston, it was announced at a meeting of the Republican Committee June 12.

Republican leaders from all over the State numbering 2800, will gather on that date to fix the party platform for the State election in November. Former chairmen of state committees will be included among those allowed to attend the convention as a result of a unanimous vote of the members of the committee. Seventeen charters were granted to new Republican Clubs throughout the State. Among these were clubs at New Bedford, Worcester, Beverly, Peppere!l, Peabody, Westfield, North Adams, and Franklin.

Manchester Banks Act for 1st National

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The affairs of the First National Bank, located in the same building with the Merrimack Savings Bank, which has been closed by order of state officials, June 13 were placed in the hands of other "clearing house" banks of the city, the Amoskeag National, Manchester National and Merchants National.

The three banks have assumed responsibility for the future management of the First National, giving it their financial support.

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Two state officials, investigating affairs of the Merrimack Savings Bank, which was closed recently by the state bank commissioner, left here June 13 for Colorado to study the value of lands on which loans were made by the bank. Arthur E. Dole, the bank commissioner, said the bank's condition was due to heavy loans on land in the West of which the value was doubtful.

The officials were John E. Maynard of the banking department and Winthrop Wadleigh, Assistant Attorney-General. The bank, which had deposits of more than $11,000,000, remains in charge of the commissioner.

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POUND ADVISES COÖPERATION IN HANDLING CRIME

Harvard Dean Urges City, State, Nation to Unite to Meet Challenge

Efficient coöperation by local, State and federal agencies in the enforcement of law to meet the challenge of crime organized on a national scale was urged by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School before the National Conference of Social Work in Boston, June 14, at one of its closing sessions.

"Undoubtedly, coöperation in the enforcement of law generally is intimately connected with the enforcement of prohibition," Dean Pound declared, "but it is much broader in its scope and in its implication. It bears immediately and vitally upon the whole subject of law in the United States. Enforcement of prohibition has only made conspicuous the difficulties of all enforcement of law in this country which were bound to attract attention in any event and must have been dealt with in the end even if there had been no national prohibition act.

"It bears also on observance of law since the ease with which state laws are evaded through the régime of independent local laws ignoring each other and ignoring the policy of other localities makes for disrespect for law. The régime of local law-making and local administration proceeding as if there were no consideration of law observance as a whole makes law seem something arbitrary, resting on nothing more than the strength of the local political authorities.

Makes It Like Game

"The régime of nine coöperative administrations proceeding as if each situation might be divorced from any general setting of law observance and enforcement makes the enforcement of law seem a game and fosters a spirit of beating the game whenever one has any interests in so doing. The evasions are made more conspicuous than the compliances."

Persistent increase in the length of sentences imposed by courts of the United States upon the usual type of malefactor—rather than an increase in crime or commitments to prison—are responsible for overcrowded prisons, George W. Kirchwey, head of the department of criminology of the New York School of Social Work, said at one of the closing sessions of the conference.

"The pendulum of penal policy in the United States has swung backward from the nineteenth century to the eighteenth," Mr. Kirchwey declared. He added that the United States in the twentieth century had lost the prestige it had gained among European countries in the nineteenth century for progressiveness and enlightenment in penal policies. The European countries, he said, are at a loss to understand why such prison tragedies as those which have recently occurred should happen in a young nation which for so many years had "shown the way" in the development of prison methods.

Causes of Outbreak

Seeking a cause for recent outbreaks, Dr. Kirchwey denied the frequently heard explanation that "they are merely a natural development of the aftermath of the war," pointing out that even in the countries which suffered much more acutely from the war, no such tragedies have occurred. He suggested rather that long sentences, which he believes are the underlying cause, are an expression of a public attitude which has grown hard and indifferent with material prosperity.

Dr. Kirchwey said, in part: "The congestion of population in our prisons is not due primarily to an increase in crime nor to increasing commitments but mainly to a persistent increase in the length of sentences imposed by the courts on the usual type of malefactor. Legislation of the type of the Baumes laws of New York State has been a potent factor in developing this tendency but these laws themselves are a sympton of something that lies deeper in the body politic."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, head of the department of social ethics at Harvard University, was elected president of the national conference at its closing business session.

Other officers elected were C. M. Bookman of Cincinnati, O., first vice-president; Jane M. Hoey, of New York City, second vice-president; Harry L. Luri of Chicago, third vice-president, and Joanna C. Colcord of New York, Louise Cottrell of Portland, Ore., Dorothy C. Kahn of Philadelphia, Dr. Ellen C. Potter of Trenton, N. J., and Clare M. Tousley of New York, members of the executive committee for a term of three years.

Results of Pioneer Work

Establishment of juvenile courts, legal aid bureaus, and many other reforms which have been adopted by the professions of law and education, is directly traceable to pioneer work done by social workers, Jane Addams of Hull House in Chicago said at the general session June 13.

Social workers, because of their intimate association with changing currents of popular thought and experience, often find clues for development of new social agencies, Miss Addams continued. "A state of tension when old values are at hazard is the very moment when new values get their first attention. At such a moment, when diversified groups find all their old attitudes and assumptions transcended, they may receive an impulsion toward new values. Out of this readjustment come new devices for social betterment."

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, spoke at the general session June 13 on "Voices of the Times." "We are living in a questioning age," he said.

Dole System Condemned

A greater understanding of humanity, acting through preventiye measures rather than the dole system of giving out so-called "charity" is to mark social work in the future, J. Prentice Murphy, head of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, said at the closing session of the national conference June 14.

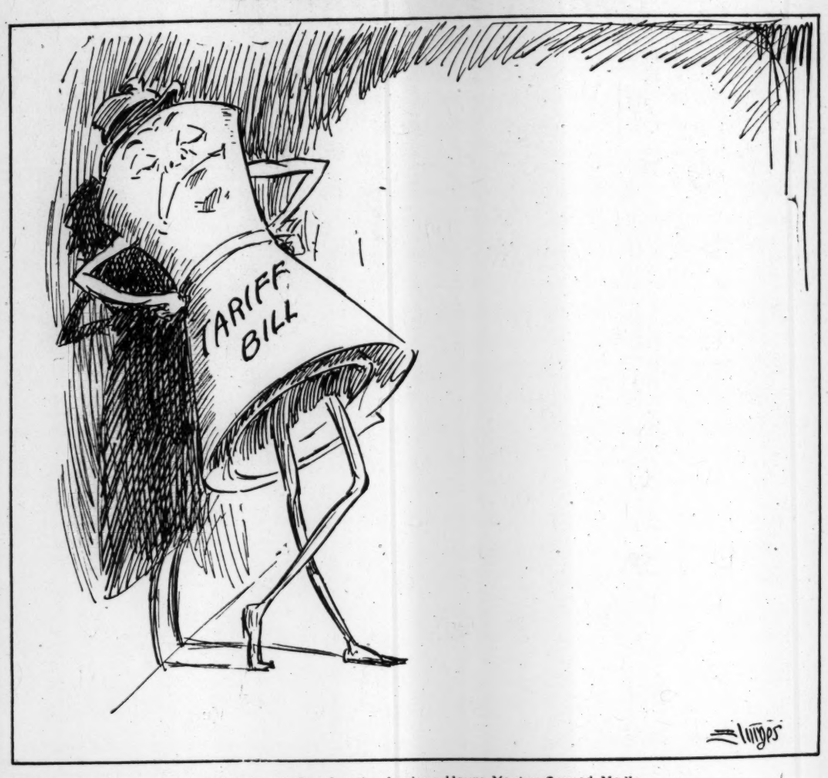
Distribution of large sums of money that are now required for welfare work to wage-earners, to aid them to be their "own welfare societies," is a possible aspect of future social work, Mr. Murphy continued. Prevention of unemployment, to protect families from having to seek outside help in the form of charity offers a challenge to social workers and a field for constructive discovery and work.

The primary function of the social worker is to draw on and develop the power to survive as a family unit which seems inherent in the American family, Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of the Family Welfare Association of America, declared at a dinner marking the fiftieth year of the association and the tenth of Mrs. Glenn's presidency. Mrs. Glenn cited instances of families emerging united out of trying situations as a result of case work done by the 234 family welfare societies in many cities of the United States.

Case workers will render a great service by giving vocational guidance to children about to leave school, according to Miss Charlotte E. Carr of the Charity Organization Society of New York. Aiding the unemployed and those who wish to change their occupation is a field of increasing importance for case workers to enter and make contributions to industrial well-being.

A. J. Muste, director of the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York, told of more discriminating standards for selection of social workers which require special training in addition to a desire to serve humanity.

On the Face of It—We Will



"Now You'll Pay for the Anxious Hours You've Caused Me."

TARIFF BEFORE HOUSE; HOOVER TO FACE TEST

(Continued from Page 1)

the Senate was grounded deeply in the political situation.

In the Senate it was openly charged that the Democrats had taken precautions to insure passage of the bill; considering its enactment and signature by the President of vital importance to their interests in the approaching congressional and state elections.

The Senate balloted to crowded galleries and packed corridors. Because of the certainty of the outcome of the vote there was no excitement either on the floor or among the onlookers. The Senate was in a somewhat jocular mood, laughing readily at the good-humored exchanges between James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority leader, and members of the coalition who were questioning him.

Mr. Watson used up the last hour of debate with an extraordinary eulogistic laudation of the bill and tariff legislation in general. He chided the opposition for its criticism, asserting that the same denunciation had been voiced against all tariff acts.

The Senate was amused at his oratorical display and Mr. Watson responding to the atmosphere "put on a good show." Now and then Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, or Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, injected a sharp query to which Mr. Watson had a never-failing retort.

Members Express Good Will

With the measure finally out of the way in the Senate, members exchanged expressions of good will. David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, although voting against the bill congratulated Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, on the completion of his long task and assured him that he had earned a well-merited rest.

In keeping with the prevalent spirit of release the Senate then adjourned over the week-end, after making another long-considered and highly controversial measure, the $200,000,000 rivers and harbors bill, the next order of business.

The final roll call showed five Democrats voting for the measure. The ballot was as follows:

For:

Republicans: Allen, Baird, Bingham, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Greene Grundy, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, McCullough, McNary, Metcalf, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Reed, Robinson of Indiana, Robsion of Kentucky, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas, of Idaho, Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott and Waterman—39.

Democrats: Broussard, Ransdell, Fletcher, Trammell and Kendrick—5.

Total 44.

Against:

Republicans; Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Frazier, Howell, La Follette, McMaster, Norbeck, Norris, Pine and Schall—11.

Democrats: Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Bratton, Brock, Caraway, Connally, Copeland, Dill, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hawes, Hayden, Heflin, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Simmons, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas of Oklahoma, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana and Wheeler—30.

Farmer-Labor: Shipstead—1.

Total 42.

Of those not voting the following pairs were announced:

For: Republicans—Cutting, Goff, Gould, Moses and Watson.

Against: Republicans—Nye. Democrats—Steck, Blease, King, and Smith.

This accounted for every one of the 96 senators.

The act as it will come to the President will be a compromise between the extreme upward rate figures of the House Hawley bill and the slightly modified rates of the Senate Smoot bill, the differences adjusted in conference between the two chambers.

Will Supplant 1922 Act

If approved by the President the act will supplant the existing Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922 and as estimated on 1928 imports will raise an estimated revenue of $630,000,000, an increase of $107,000,000 over current returns.

Higher duties on sugar, dairy products, live stock, meats, grains, fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, nuts and seeds are provided in the agriculture schedule, which is raised to the highest level in history.

Many of the products receiving protection for the first time in years are of first importance. They include brick, soft wood lumber, long staple cotton, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, all now on the free list. The duty of $1 per 1000 feet on lumber, however, is only provisional. It would not become operative unless Canada or Mexico taxed American exports of lumber. Logs, now dutiable at $1 per 1000 board feet, are among the 75 commodities wiped out completely.

The administrative provisions of existing law have been largely rewritten, although only in secondary features. The flexible provision, about which revolved the greatest controversy, is almost identical with the present law, except that it opens the way for the Tariff Commission to speed up its investigations and rate determinations by giving it a broader basis upon which to work.

However, the bill retains the difference in cost of production formula as the basic factor which the commission should follow in equalizing foreign and domestic competition. It limits the President to act on a rate found by the commission, with the change restricted to 50 per cent up or down, as at present. Under existing law, the commission only reports to the Executive and he determines the duty within the 50 per cent range.

The Tariff Commission is kept at six members, three of each political party, although salaries are increased from $9000 to $11,000 a year. Within 90 days after enactment of the law the commission would be reorganized completely, with the President having the right to retain any incumbent he desired, subject to Senate confirmation.

Florida Truck Farmers Celebrate Tariff Action

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—Huge bonfires glowed along the Caloosahatchee River and elsewhere in Lee County the night of June 13 as truck farmers gathered in neighborhood groups to celebrate passage of the tariff bill by the Senate.

Agricultural authorities here predicted that every available acre in the area around Fort Myers would be cultivated for winter vegetable crops because of the protection afforded by the new tariff rates.

Norwegian Singers Meet in Sangerfest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Legendary deeds of the heroes of ancient sagas were reviewed in song by 1000 Norsemen as they united their voices in the final sangerfest program at the Minneapolis Auditorium, June 13. Frederick Wick again directed the chorus, composed of over 40 individual groups coming from all parts of the United States and Canada for the biennial event. Sartorially as well as vocally the singers presented an effective unit, with their white caps, blue jackets and white trousers.

During the afternoon a special concert was given by the veterans' chorus, composed of 50 men who have attained the age of 60. It was conducted by Emil Bjorn, director of the Norwegian Singers' League of Chicago. These non-professional singers, representing practically all professions and trades, were royally entertained by city officials as well as by various Scandinavian societies and individuals. It was estimated that 30,000 visitors thronged the city for participation in the Norse celebrations.

Gold medals were presented by the Sangerfest Association to two members, Haakon C. Haugan, of Duluth, and Chris Asker of Minneapolis, for participation in 15 sangerfests, covering a period of 30 years.

EDUCATOR TELLS OF OBLIGATIONS OF BIOGRAPHER

Rollo W. Brown Speaks at Northeastern Library Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—"A biographer should be fundamentally in sympathy with his subject," declared W. Brown, author and educator, speaking June 14 at the Northeastern Library Convention in Swampscott.

"This does not mean," he continued, "that the biographer should gloss over faults, but he should never attempt to write of a person to whom he is antagonistic or not in sympathy.

"The life of the so-called average citizen does not make interesting reading. The subject of a biography must possess individuality and aspiration, by which is meant striving to overcome obstacles."

Another more subtle essential for a readable biography, says Mr. Brown, is that it must have "dynamic tension," which even more than suspense is the thread running through a life giving it sustained interest.

The present vogue for biography is due to a desire on the part of the reading public for reality rather than the cheap sordidness of present-day fiction, the speaker asserted. "In order to capture the taste of this one-time fiction-reading public," he said, "biographers have adopted a far more popular style than of yore. It was not so long ago that biography was written mainly for two classes—historians and investigators on the one hand, and children on the other. Nowadays it is recognized that biography makes a strong appeal to the entire reading public. Moreover the publishers have coöperated by issuing biography in cheaper editions instead of as formerly in $5 and $10 sets."

In speaking on the kind of coöperation from special libraries which would be helpful to public libraries, Margery Quigley, librarian of the Montclair (N. J.) Free Public Library, and instructor in the school of library science service, Columbia University, declared that special libraries have always contributed generously to public libraries as far as bibliographies and answers to individual problems are concerned, and that lately they have been calling to the attention of public libraries fields that they were neglecting and to minimum standards to be observed in certain classes of books.

Methods suggested to bring about closer relations were that special libraries share inspiration and scholarship with the reference and information workers in public libraries; institutes for the study of different classes of reference books; special open house days in a series of special libraries; more complete information about each special library in the special libraries directories; and a special library speaker on the program of state and local library conferences.

A dinner on the evening of June 13 at the New Ocean House opened the convention, which continues until June 18. In the absence of Gov. Frank G. Allen, the greetings of the Commonwealth were extended by Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian, and formerly president of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Benjamin N. Johnson, historian of Boston and Lynn, recounted the large part played by the North Shore in history and tradition. Serious historians, Mr. Johnson said, are crediting the tradition that the explorer Thorwald actually landed in either Marblehead or Nahant about the year 1004. It was Capt. John Smith, he said, who named New England and drew the first map of the section.

Musicians Continue 'Canned' Music Fight

A resolution empowering the president and executive board of the American Federation of Musicians to continue the intensive advertising campaign to direct the public thought to the superiority of genuinely produced music as against "canned" music was passed June 14 in Boston by the federation in its final session.

Although the convention was scheduled to close June 12, discussion of the meeting place for next year delayed adjournment. Next year the federation will meet in annual convention at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sound conviction was shown among delegates that the advertising campaign undertaken to counteract unemployment of musicians through mass use of mechanical music had been and would be increasingly effective and the enthusiasm which has greeted the establishment of the Music Defense League gives every evidence of increasing, to the betterment of the situation.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Monday, June 14, 1630.—"In the morning early we weighed anchor, and the wind being against us, and the channel so narrow as we could not well turn in, we warped in our ship and came to an anchor in the inward harbour. In the afternoon we went with most of our company on shore, and our Captain gave us five pieces."

The voyage of the Arbella is ended. On Monday, March 22, we embarked at Southampton. On Monday, 12 weeks later, we disembarked at Salem. Every life has been spared, and one soul was added to us on the deep. The Talbot, Ambrose and Jewel were our consorts till a storm separated the Talbot on April 15, and fog separated the Ambrose and Jewel on June 3. The Jewel arrived yesterday, 24 hours behind us. [The Ambrose reached Salem about June 18; and the Talbot on July 2 after a very difficult voyage of more than 14 weeks, and having lost 14 of her passengers.]

Yes, Governor Winthrop, from first to last you could say, "the wind being against us." But God was with us, after all; and when he "enlarged the wind into the north, by east, we tacked about and stood on our course south, by west, with a merry gale in our sails." It was these merry gales, infrequent enough, to be sure, that brought us at last to the "inward harbour" of our hopes. And now we need His aid as much as ever before, that the Puritan ship of church and state may be guided safely and wisely in channels of progress and spiritual enlargement.

From Capt. Peter Milbourne, Mate Graves and their 50 seamen we parted with real regret. When they "gave us five pieces," we returned the salute with hearty cheers. Governor Winthrop embraced the Captain, showing more emotion than I had yet seen him allow himself. Tonight we are guests of the good people of Salem; but their kindliness is cramping them sorely, both as to living quarters and food supplies. Tomorrow we must commence building for ourselves, and gathering our own supplies. At sunset a drum beat called us all to the green near the rude little meetinghouse, where we went to prayer with Pastor Skelton of Salem and Pastor Phillips of the Arbella group. Our real task seems just before us. God will lead the way.

ROMAN FORT FOUND AT DEUTZ, GERMANY

DEUTZ, Ger. (AP)—Remains of a Roman fort which marked the line where the Imperial Legions were halted by the cohorts of the Germanic tribes 16 centuries ago have been laid bare here under auspices of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum of Antiquities in Cologne.

It was built under the Emperor Constantine the Great. The castle has walls 10 feet thick. The characteristic flat Roman tiles, inscribed capio, are well preserved. The castle is one of the three Roman fortresses left in this country, the other two being at Alzey, Hesse, and at the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine.

Adoption of Stars and Stripes to Be Commemorated on Flag Day

Songs of Tribute to Old Glory Have Been Sung by Famous Men—Betsy Ross Tradition Styled Picturesque Legend

While June 14 of every year had come to be passively accepted and observed as Flag Day throughout the United States, just previous to and during the World War, it remained for the formation of the United States Flag Association to give to this day and occasion a patriotic significance to which it might never have otherwise attained.

Flag Day, under the auspices and urge of an unorganized patriotic sentiment, was, previous to three years ago, honored in varying degree in different sections. But on the occasion of the country-wide observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the official emblem of the United States, and the simultaneous birth of the United States Flag Association, the day became one of importance and observance in every far-flung hamlet paying allegiance to Uncle Sam. And it has since become as certain a fixture on the American calendar as are other and earlier patriotic festivals.

In a memorable Flag Day address during the World War, President Woodrow Wilson said: "This flag which we honor and under which we serve, is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. . . . It is fitting that we celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people."

Touching Tribute Paid

No less touching a tribute to Old Glory was that paid by Henry Ward Beecher, who lived and passed on long before the inception of Flag Day and at a time when the world's most tremendous armed upheaval was inconceivable.

"A thoughtful mind," he said, "when it sees a nation's flag sees not the flag but the nation itself. And whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the government, the principles, the truths, the history that belong to the nation that sets it forth. The American flag has been a symbol of liberty and men rejoiced in it."

Unsentimental historians declare that the story of Betsy Ross as the designer and maker of the first American flag is not founded on fact; that it is one of the picturesque legends which have grown around the origin of the Stars and Stripes, and that there have been advanced almost as many theories as to the genesis of Old Glory as there were stars in the original design.

But regardless of how or by whom evolved there is today no emblem more reverently beloved, more graciously honored or more widely recognized as the symbol of freedom and justice than is the tri-colored banner of the United States of America. Interwoven with the woof and warp of this country's flag are the invisible threads of loyalty, of patriotism and of personal sacrifice which have enabled the country to move forward from the days when each individual struggled for himself alone, to those of the splendid structure of twentieth century civilization.

Many Stories of Origin

Eliminating the romantic story of Betsy Ross from consideration of the origin of the flag, there are many authorities who believe that the design is made up of the stripes of the ensign raised by John Paul Jones on the Alfred, on Dec. 3, 1775, and that the stars came from the colonial banner of Rhode Island. Others maintain that the idea of the flag came from the Netherlands.

Another interesting story is told in the accounts of the newly enacted flag, brought by men of the old Ninth Massachusetts, with its 200 men on a relief expedition to Fort Schuyler (where Rome, N. Y., now stands). This was on Aug. 3, 1777, and upon hearing the news the fort was ransacked for material with which to make a new national emblem. The ammunition shirts of the soldiers furnished the white stripes and the stars; a red petticoat of the wife of one of the officers supplied the red stripes, and the commanding captain's blue cloth coat was requisitioned to provide the blue field for the Union. Avery's history says this flag was made on Sunday morning, and displayed the same afternoon from a flagstaff raised on the bastion nearest the enemy.

Col. James A. Moss of the United States Army, retired, and a veteran of three wars, was the originator and founder of the United States Flag Association. There were 13 founders altogether, typical of the 13 original states. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States three years ago today, gladly accepted the post of honorary president of the organization. In this acceptance he said that "unless there is an eternal readiness to respond with the same faith, the same courage in the defense of our institutions which were exhibited in their establishment, we shall be dispossessed and others of sterner fiber will seize our inheritance. It is, therefore, well that the fires of patriotism be kept burning, and that our national ideals and traditions be emphasized and kept before our people."

Others, of varied races and differing in politics and religion, who identified themselves with the flag association and thereby showed that all races and classes become as one under the scope and influence of its fundamentals, were Charles E. Hughes, present Chief Justice of the United States; Thomas R. Marshall; Cardinal William O'Connell; Rabbi Abram Simon, president, Union of American Reformed Rabbis; Bishop James E. Freeman; Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama; Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin; Curtis D. Wilbur of California, former Secretary of the Navy, and many other prominent men and women.

The national council consists of the Governors of the 48 states of the Union, and there is, in addition, a women's national council made up of the heads of patriotic societies, clubs and auxiliaries, as well as many distinguished women who are leaders in their sections of the country.

Colonel Moss explains its objective as an endeavor, through a systematic and progressive system of education, to bring into greater consideration and higher appreciative regard the ideals, principles, institutions and traditions represented by the flag.

The greatness, prosperity and happiness of a nation, Colonel Moss points out, depend upon the quality of its citizenship. This association, with the flag as its emblem, and "Honor the Flag" as its slogan, has a definite and comprehensive program of education, involving study clubs in the fundamentals of citizenship that are being carried out with the coöperation of societies whose membership reaches the 75,000,000 mark.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Grieshaber Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

CARL F. GRIESHABER of New York City has given Yale University the Grieshaber Collection of theatrical items, which is one of the largest of its kind, and which serves as an outline of the history of the theater from 1755 to the present During the last year Miss Isabel Wilder, curator of the collection, has been engaged in cataloguing the thousands of playbills, scrapbooks, engravings and photographs of actors and actresses, pictures of theaters and scenes from plays, autographs, contracts and accounts which make up the collection. It is being shown by the department of drama of the Yale School of the Fine Arts in the University Theater at an exhibition which will continue through Commencement Week.

The collection, valued at many thousands of dollars, is made up of a number of smaller collections, supplemented by items bought at various sales. J. H. Brown of Malden, Mass., and Peter Gilsey of New York are among the collectors. Two of the most recent owners of parts of the collection were the actors, Ed Emerson and Al Fostelle. Fostelle, especially, added to it a large amount of material on early American minstrelsy and vaudeville. Although the collection appears to have been through two fires and a flood, most of the items are in remarkably good condition.

Old English Playbills

There are hundreds of English playbills dated between 1750 and 1800. On them appear such names as Garrick, Sheridan, Kitty Clive, the Macklins and Peg Woffington. One program, of the Theater Royal in Covent Garden in 1755, contains the names of Sheridan and Mrs. Bellamy in "Cato," and timorously states at the bottom, "As any obstruction in the Movements of the Machinery will greatly prejudice the Performance of the Entertainment, it is hoped that no persons will be displeased at their being refused Admittance behind the scenes." The same theater, on another program that year, for a performance in which the Macklins starred, requested that ladies send their servants to stand in queue at 3 o'clock. Since the performance did not start until 7 it is evident that the "servant problem" did not exist at that time. The same program emphatically asserts that "Nothing under the full price will be taken during the performance."

At a later date the British part of the collection is represented by programs of the theatricals of Charles Dickens, in which the novelist appeared as actor and author, along with such celebrities as John Tenniel, illustrator of "Alice in Wonderland," Wilkie Collins and Mark Lemon. Another comment on the stage of the middle nineteenth century is found in a weekly "prop" list at the Drury Lane Theater where the prop master, unable to write, has affixed his mark to the bottom of the page. One of the more recent English programs, of 1881, contains the name of Arthur Wing Pinero as Roderigo, with Henry Irving playing the part of Othello, in his own theater. In the same performance Edwin Booth played Iago, and Ellen Terry, Desdemona.

The American Section

Interesting as the English part of the collection is, the American portion is even larger and more varied Groups of handbills trace the careers, in America and abroad, of the Booths. Jeffersons, Wallacks, Kembles and Barrymores; in fact, there is hardly a well-known theatrical name which does not appear. Thousands of programs trace the histories of various American theaters. One of the earliest American programs, from Baltimore, bears the name of Lewis Hallam playing Hamlet in 1787. Hallam was an important figure in the early American theater. He came from England to open one of the first theaters in America, and survived the Revolutionary period. His name is found in another one of the programs for "Miss Tuke's Night" in his own John's Street Theater in 1792. Later Miss Tuke became Mrs. Lewis Hallam. Her husband's name appeared on still another program at the Park Theater in 1810, when he played opposite Mrs. Poe, the mother of Edgar Allan Poe.

Dozens of interesting incidents center about the large number of Booth items. One of the earliest of these is the appearance of the elder Booth in Vicksburg, Miss., in 1839 where the management added to the bottom of the bill: "The public is informed that the Managers are compelled to ask current funds for Tickets, during Mr. Booth's Nights." Another Booth program marks Edwin's first appearance, at the age of 16, with his father. On the same bill the audience read the advertisement of Professor Carling, the fancy glass worker, and at the same performance with Booth, they applauded the popular farce, "Slasher and Crasher." These records carry Booth through famous performances with Tommaso Salvini, Barrett, Irving, Mrs. John Drew and his own celebrated hundredth night in "Hamlet." Mrs. John Drew was frequently seen in the Arch Street Theater in Philadelphia with another actor bearing the Booth name—John Wilkes Booth, assassin of Lincoln.

Program Gossip

An interesting Joe Jefferson program from 1873 contains in its supplementary columns much interesting gossip. Starting with the announcement, "Little Nell, Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Nov. 3, two weeks," it adds that "Sardou is reported to have no less than five plays in the process of construction," and finally comes to the serious news that "a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont is to make her début in society next winter at a grand ball, to be given at the residence of the Belmont family."

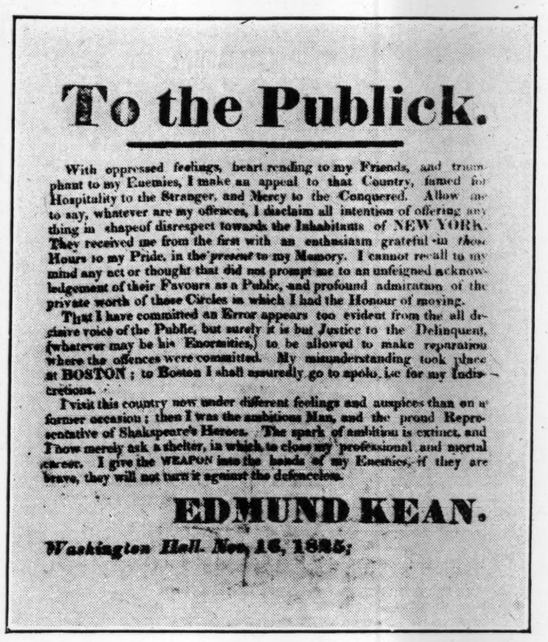
Many curious notes creep into the items in the collection. A pathetic instance appears in the well-preserved copy of Edmund Kean's apology. Kean, on his first visit to the United States in 1821, had appeared in Boston, and, finding only about 20 people in the house, had walked out. A few minutes later the theater was filled, but the manager was forced to tell the audience that Kean had already left. Audiences at that time were hardly docile, and this audience vented its anger in vitriolic abuse. About four years later Kean returned to America and tried to play Richard III at the Park Theater in New York. The chorus of jeers and the broadside of missiles was so great that he had to give up the attempt.

Kean's Apology

Two days later, on Nov. 16, his apology appeared. After presenting his case in most humble fashion he concludes: "I visit this country now under different feelings and auspices than on a former occasion; then I was the ambitious Man, and the proud Representative of Shakespeare's Heroes. The spark of ambition is extinct, and I now merely ask a shelter, in which to close my professional and mortal career. I will give the Weapon into the hands of my Enemies, if they are brave they will not turn it against the defenceless." With this published, he went to Boston, but that city was not yet appeased, and he had to go into hiding until, under cover of night, he escaped. Finally, Philadelphia began to take to him, and after a short time, in that city at least, he regained his former popularity.

Many of the early American bills clearly map out the wide range of the theater of that time, especially in the South. One of these, from Richmond, advertises "Loan of a Lover," to be seen with the addition of Negro minstrelsy at Buckley's Theater on Aug. 15, 1862. This bill, printed in the Civil War, is on Confederate paper, which was also used in the newspapers of the time.

Many biographical incidents are related in the collection, since many theatergoers even wrote down the curtain speeches of the actors and thus preserved them for later generations. The large number of scrapbooks and of letters of actors and managers will add even more to the biographical data.



To the Publick.

With oppressed feelings, heart rending to my Friends, and triumphant to my Enemies, I make an appeal to that Country, famed for Hospitality to the Stranger, and Mercy to the Conquered. Allow me to say, whatever are my offences, I disclaim all intention of offering any thing in shape of disrespect towards the Inhabitants of NEW YORK. They received me from the first with an enthusiasm grateful in those Hours to my Pride, in the present to my Memory. I cannot recall to my mind any act or thought that did not prompt me to an unfeigned acknowledgement of their Favours as a Public, and profound admiration of the private worth of those Circles in which I had the Honour of moving.

That I have committed an Error appears too evident from the all decisive voice of the Public, but surely it is but Justice to the Delinquent, (whatever may be his Enormities,) to be allowed to make reparation where the offences were committed. My misunderstanding took place at BOSTON; to Boston I shall assuredly go to apologize for my Indiscretions.

I visit this country now under different feelings and auspices than on a former occasion; then I was the ambitious Man, and the proud Representative of Shakspeare's Heroes. The spark of ambition is extinct, and I now merely ask a shelter, in which to close my professional and mortal career. I give the WEAPON into the hands of my Enemies, if they are brave, they will not turn it against the defenceless.

EDMUND KEAN.

Washington Hall, Nov. 16, 1825.

The Talkies and the Stage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The London theaters are playing at present to larger houses than for some time past. For this happy state of affairs, some credit is doubtless due to the cool weather. Yet, though picture houses are warm, it is from some of these, apparently, that part of the new theatrical playgoers are issuing. So, at least, argued Cosmo Hamilton, who, opening the recent lively debate on "Hollywood and Our Stage," atthe O. P. Club, rejoiced openly that, as he asserted, 80 per cent of the patrons of the talking films, already grievously bored with them, have turned, or may soon be turning, toward the less discordant, though also imperfect, vocalization of the legitimate actor.

The success of talking films, hitherto, has been one of curiosity, rather than of achievement; and many years of arduous experiment, resulting in partial failure, may be necessary before satisfactory results are attained, whether in the supply of melodious voices and of correct elocution, or in taking full mechanical advantage of the human contribution, when once it has been supplied.

The stage, the talkies, the silent films and the radio drama must be recognized as wholly different media, each amenable to its own technique. Thus considered, in the long view, the prospects of all four forms are favorable; but wide favor for each of them will be best assured, not by imitative approximation, but by specialization—by determining, experimentally, the means by which each process can best utilize those qualities peculiar to itself, and technically unattainable by any of the others.

P. A.

Essen Stained Glass

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The Essen firm of W. Hallermann has an exhibition at the Hamburg Museum of Arts and Crafts of stained glass and designs for stained glass suitable for churches, public buildings and private houses. The centuries-old traditions of stained glass manufacture have been adhered to, but the exhibition bears the stamp of modern design and feeling.

A window, designed by K. Nettinger of Munich, of forest landscape and deer, in warm reds, yellows and blues, combines cubistic lines with the drawing and composition of the old school. Max Carl Beyer of Essen has a number of exhibits, among them being an enormous stained glass window representing two gigantic saints, and a strikingly modern brown, black and white mosaic. Several purely geometrical designs and samples of glass etchings, although ultramodern, are quite Gothic in feeling.

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

NOW the picture-theater managers in the southern part of the United States are becoming concerned over the increasing popularity of indoor golf. A few months ago wide film seemed to be looming as a new source of expense for movie theaters, with no appreciable increase in returns to offset the added costs for new projection apparatus. Always in the background there lurks the possibility of television. There would be nothing to be concerned about if the pictures were continuing to hold audiences as they did when the talkies were a novelty. One pleasant turn of events is the restoration of entertainment other than that which comes in cans. Many theaters that dispensed with organists, instrumental players and stage talent when the snapshots began to murmur are returning to their pre-talkie policies.

Those Mysterious Productions

New York experts on stage matters have been greatly concerned this season that one of the most astute of Manhattan's producers put on a series of impossible plays. It looked as if he had lost all sense of theater values. It now develops that these plays were chosen and financed by a film company. So that's why he kept on smiling.

Manhattan Theater Colony

The Manhattan Theater Colony for its fourth season, is to be conducted in Bristol, Conn., from June 30 to Aug. 23. The colony has a modern theater seating 1100 for the four productions planned for this season. Students in the colony's workshop will build and costume these productions, which are to employ casts of New York actors Audiences will be drawn from many large and small population centers within a radius of 40 miles. The students will also have the use of a laboratory theater seating 300, which is to be conducted as a repertory company with the presentation, under school direction, of short plays. The director of the colony is Walter Hartwig, general stage director for Daniel Frohman, and for eight years organizer and manager of the National Little Theater Tournament The faculty includes Walter Prichard Eaton, Alexander Wyckoff, Hubert Osborne, Margaret Prendergast McLean, John Anderson and John Kirkpatrick.

For the Boys

That Bill Hart is preparing to come back to the films is good news for the youngsters. The talkies, with their inclination toward sophisticated comedies and musical comedies, have been for juveniles a sad substitute for the lively westerns of the old silent picture days. Then there is talk of a series of comic shorts, based on the Skippy cartoons, as well as film versions of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

Talkies for Army Posts

Sixty United States army posts are being supplied with talking-picture projection equipment provided by R. C. A. Photophone. About 20 of these equipments are already in operation. The Photophone has a portable projection apparatus for talking pictures which can be set up complete with screen ready to give a show in 10 minutes. This was done recently at motion-picture engineers' dinner in Washington.

The News Reels

Current news reel items include King Gustaf of Sweden speaking at the opening of the Stockholm Exposition, the King of Siam at a soldier's memorial service in French Indo-China, King Haakon of Norway receiving the plaudits of his subjects on the occasion of a national celebration, the Prince of Wales at an Empire Day celebration, two Japanese financiers in conference with United States Ambassador Castle at Tokyo, Glenn Curtiss repeating his Albany-New York City airplane flight of 20 years ago, the intercollegiate track meet at Harvard, Helen Wills Moody winning a tennis match in France, Fanny Hurst advising American tourists about European travel, Cuban cadets drilling at Havana. Congressman Britten and Senator Johnson are speaking in the news reels against the London Naval Treaty. What has become of the promise of the Motion-Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc., that both sides of all public questions will always be presented on the screen?

Criticism in Dallas

This season the newspaper reviewers in Dallas, Tex., have taken the Little Theater productions as something more than social events, and have given them a touch of real criticism, instead of the polite evasions that are usually dispensed to amateurs. The players were shocked and resentful at first at such treatment, but at the close of the season it was generally agreed that the new attitude has kept the Little Theater of Dallas alert and striving to do better work.

George M. Cohan Explains

It seems that George M. Cohan shied away from the talkies because the studio wanted him to sign a contract that gave him the impression that he would be walking on eggs when he went to Hollywood. He delayed signing. He went on the stage that night and, as he puts it, "the house was grand. The next afternoon I went into a picture house. The audience was as mechanical as the picture. After that George M. Cohan belonged to Broadway and the pictures to Hollywood. And that is where they both will remain."

Cyril Maude's Picture

Having completed work in the talking picture version of "Grumpy," Cyril Maude is returning to England. For this venture there were none of the humiliating experiences that befell him when he acted in a film version of "Peer Gynt" 15 years ago. Then he found himself subjected to mechanical direction methods of which this is a sample: "Turn to the right; now smile; take two steps, slowly, slowly; extend your right arm and nod." Today talking pictures are made in a style that is not foreign to the stage actor, apart from the custom of not taking up the scenes in their story sequence. He finished his share in the making of the picture in 22 working days.

The Carnegie International

The American committee of artists who are to serve on the jury of selection for the twenty-ninth Carnegie Institute international exhibition consists of Charles Burchfield, Emil Carlsen, Bernard Karfiol, Ross Moffett and Horatio Walker.

Stage and Film Notes

Fifteen one-reel travel pictures supervised by Burton Holmes are to be issued by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Jed Harris proposes to do an English version of Gogol's farce, "The Inspector General," in New York next season. Mr. Harris also says he may revive "Othello."

The cast of the talking film version of "Outward Bound" is to include Leslie Howard Beryl Mercer, Alison Skipworth, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Dudley Digges, O. P. Heggie, Helen Chandler, Lionel Watts and Montague Love.

Will Rogers is to appear in the title rôle of a screen version of "Lightnin'."

Museum of Modern Art

The Museum of Modern Art in New York City will reopen on June 15 with a summer exhibition that will include works by Bracque, Burchfield, Cézanne, Chirico, Demuth, Derain, Dickinson, Dufy, Eakins, Forain, Gauguin, Homer, Hopper, Karfiol, Kuniyoshi, Laurençin, Maillol, Marin, Matisse, O'Keefe, Pascin, Picasso, Ryder, Segonzac, Seurat, Sloan, Speicher, Sterne, Utrillo and Van Gogh, constituting a review of this museum's shows of the past season.

Those Ingenious Technicians

First National studio is now filming "Broken Dishes," and is even pursuing realism to the point of arranging refrigerated compartments for bits that require, according to the notions of the director, that the players' breaths shall be visible in a below-zero winter scene. We can recall silent films made at below-freezing temperatures when the players' breaths were visible although the story was not supposed to be taking place in winter. Careful directors got around this by persuading their players not to talk so much and to breathe through the nose when the camera was looking.

E. C. S.

Berlin Spring Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

THE spring Academy Exhibition in Berlin is all the more interesting because here extremes have significantly met—the older have become much livelier, fresher, and the young have become more moderate. Max Liebermann, the veteran master of Impressionism on Berlin ground, paints today with as much temperament as the youngest. He possesses in addition a painting culture which is expressed equally in his garden picture, with its wealth of flowers, and in his portraits. Strokes of the brush laid side by side, mostly not very brilliant although fresh in color, that give the whole a silvery tone—thus he paints a garden landscape on the canvas, and we seem to feel the morning air and smell the flowers; or he gives a portrait in the natural, easy position which is most characteristic for the sitter, and catches the expression of countenance just as typically.

The exhibition also shows romanticists of an older school, such as the sun-warmed landscapes of Otto H. Vogel or the blossoming trees with rainbow by Ludwig Dettmann, or the academic genre paintings of Arthur Kampf—"Emigrants," "In the Cabaret." Ulrich Hubner, to whose seascapes a certain freshness always clings, has now all at once a violet tinge by which his landscapes and even more his self-portrait have gained a slightly melancholy note. Emil Orlik, a gourmand in color, shows a corner of his studio, a still life with masks, well thought out upon cultivated, finely balanced colors.

Pleasing results are displayed by certain "society" painters, above all by Willy Jaeckel, the indefatigable portrayer of the modern woman. Typist and woman of fashion, sports type and hausfrau, he depicts them all with accuracy. From these pictures, often roughly painted in crude colors, it appears inconceivable that the same artist possesses a fine culture when he paints, for example, a still life with peaches.

In the radical generation Max Pechstein, after his expressively distorted pictures of former years, has suddenly become quite quiet in composition and extremely discreet in colors. A group of exotic girls affords opportunity for a colorful composition, and only in a fruit still life in very sharp green and orange does his customary lively power of expression properly assert itself. Kirchner, also one of the leaders of the Expressionists, exhibits two colossal compositions from the year 1926, in which we can so plainly see how tastes have changed since then. These rough figures and heads, simplified on the surface, in shrill, dazzling colors, would have been nothing unusual in an exhibition four years ago, but today they are quite out of keeping with the surroundings. Xaver Fuhr, the expressive artist of everyday scenes—a square, a park, a cafe-terrace or a fishing-boat—depicts strong impressions with harsh colors and childlike execution, with a preference for descriptive details. Nay paints still life in which he shows individual objects as unbroken surface, with decorative results. Cesar Klein dissolves his figure compositions in surfaces with zig zag motives and undulations, imitating, but only superficially, the French "Surréalistes."

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Balaclava," a Gainsborough picture shown at the Marble Arch Pavilion, is a mixture of good and poor acting, elocution and direction; but the good predominates, and the photography is excellent throughout. A well-worn story written by Boyd Cable leads up to the charge of the Light Brigade on the Russian guns in the Crimean War. It is certainly a vivid picture of one of the most thrilling, if futile, incidents in history, splendidly produced by Maurice Elvey and Milton Rosmer with assistance by the British War Office. But the producers are not so happy in some of the more domestic pictures, especially a scene in the mess where officers of the Queen do not speak the Queen's English.

This stirring picture is followed by something still more impressive—a nature film by British Instructional of the underground growth and life of fungi. This is altogether amazing, showing the development of a fungus from a single cell. We see the small cell growing and forcing its way through darkness and obstacles to the light above. Nothing can stop it; it finds its way round or forces its way through any and everything, finally emerging as a beautiful flower and scattering its seeds in profusion.

C. F. A.

Queen Nefretiti

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

THE sculptured head of Nefretiti, wife of the Pharaoh, Amenophis IV, is one of the most beautiful specimens of ancient Egyptian art. The workmanship and especially the coloring is exquisite. The head is of sandstone and the pigments used by the scultpor Thutmes, in 1730 B. C., have endured amazingly. When the German professor, Ludwig Borchant, was conducting an excavating expedition at El-Amarno shortly before the World War he came upon the studio of the famous sculptor. His chief find was the bust of Queen Nefretiti. Some slight damage had been done to it, but this in no wise detracted from the beauty of the work.

Its value was at once perceived and the Berlin banker and art collector, James Simon, purchased it and presented it to the Berlin Museum where for 17 years, inclosed in a glass case in the old Egyptian section, it has been a center of attraction. The clear complexion is that of a brunette; the eyes are a deep blue; the well-formed mouth is vividly red. The strange headgear, peculiar to a queen of the period, is of rich blue with a multicolored band encircling it, in the center of which is a serpent—the royal emblem, and the necklace is also of brilliant and varied coloring.

Many have been the attempts on the part of the Egyptian authorities to regain their lost treasure, but even King Fuad's endeavors were without avail. A new offer of exchange has now been made by the Cairo Museum It is proposed to give two works of ancient Egyptian sculpture to the Berlin Museum—a figure of Ranofer, a court official of the year 2000 B. C. and the seated figure of a writer, dated 1000 years late. A still further inducement is offered in the raising of the veto upon excavations in Egypt by Germans, which has obtained since the war. It is expected this offer will be accepted. A Berlin sculptor may be seen daily at the museum, making in plaster a copy of the sculpture.

The Paris Salon, 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Is conservatism becoming the ruling element in the salons of Paris? An interesting consideration, since a marked difference is to be noted in the 7000 exhibits which comprise the present annual Spring Salon as compared with those of recent seasons. The Société des Beaux Arts retains the steady, conservative foundations it has always known. The Société des Artistes Francais has become, bit by bit, more stabilized, till one sees in its hangings a series of finely executed, laudably composed paintings in which modern color theories and simplified purpose play important parts.

These two salons, which since 1891 had been held separately, have reunited, thus terminating a prolonged controversy. The Beaux Arts Salon was generally considered the more conservative of the two. Today only a slight difference exists between them. Many of the members of the Artistes Français, who during the last few years had inclined toward modern art formulas, seem to have deserted the Salon to display their radical ideas henceforth in the Salon des Independents, the Salon d'Automne (an offshoot of the Spring Salon), or in private galleries.

A prevailing display of thoughtful technic keeps the Spring Salon well on par with the notable reputation it enjoyed so many years. Modern methods and modern changes, though they may have indeed influenced it, have in no way invaded it.

Marachél Lyautey, Ambassador Dawes, Mrs. Edge, Madame Arletty are portrait subjects for Philip de Laslo, John Lander, Orr and Van Dongen respectively. Clemenceau portraits are particularly represented by the brush of Gilbert Bellan.

Shipwright-Sculptor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Among the exhibits at the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition in Princes Street, Edinburgh, are two by a local ship-carpenter. The subjects shown are an imaginative and vivid conception of "Speed" and a pleasantly unconventional "Madonna and Child." The artist is Thomas Whalen, a native of Leith who, during his apprenticeship as a shipwright, studied at the evening classes of the Edinburgh College of Art. The promise of his work won him a scholarship.

English Medieval Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

JOHN BULL is often a very annoying creature in his excess of modesty regarding the value of his own art work. The worst of it is that his humility in this matter is not affection; he really does believe that England is not and never has been an artistic nation, and he has a most exaggerated respect for the art of the "foreigner" in the present as in the past. Nothing is more difficult than to persuade him that a thousand years ago England had some of the most important art centers in Europe—which is an historical fact. Whenever a medieval art work of high merit is unearthed, his tendency is to attribute it to a Flemish, a French, a Burgundian—in short, anything but an English artist. Had not Eton College happily preserved the receipts of William Baker for his frescoes on the chapel walls, every British expert would have attributed these paintings to some foreign artist. Even today the authorities of the National Gallery have labeled the "Wilton Diptych" as "French School," though such authorities as Professor Tristram and Dr. Tanored Borenius accept it as English work. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Borenius, who is of Finnish origin, has done more than any British-born art expert to rouse enthusiasm for English medieval painting, and Scandinavian and German art writers generally show more appreciation of early English art than do most Englishmen.

Scandinavia, which from the eighth to the eighteenth century periodically drew inspiration from the fountain of British art and craftsmanship, has a much more just appreciation and a more profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon achievement in art than most inhabitants of the British Isles. In the Bergen Museum, Norway, there are two early fourteenth century English paintings, but there is not one in the National Gallery, London.

A Loan Exhibition

It is to be hoped that some of the ignorance about early English art and craftsmanship may be dispelled by the loan exhibition of English medieval art just opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum. English paintings of Plantagenet and Lancastrian times are admittedly scarce, but this exhibition contains the famous Retable (c.1400) from Norwich Cathedral, and also two small panels from the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which display the distinctive characteristics of the East Anglian School at the close of the thirteenth and dawn of the fourteenth century. Large British paintings of this period cannot be expected because, as has been explained in a previous article, stained glass windows took the place in northern Europe of those mural paintings which were the rule in Italy and other southern lands.

Illuminated manuscripts give a fairer idea of what early English painting was like, and the present exhibition gives unprecedented opportunities for studying those exquisite little miniature paintings which were the wonder and admiration of all Europe six centuries and more ago. Arranged in chronological order round the North Court, these precious volumes with their pictures-in-little tell the glorious history of English illumination from Saxon times to just before the Reformation. Though the earliest exhibit, the famous St. Cuthbert Fourth Gospel, dates from the seventh century, this is renowned principally for its binding, and the strength of the present collection rests in its superb assemblage of fine twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centurv examples. The loans include the Durham and Winchester Bibles and many treasures from other cathedrals and from the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. American collectors, too, have been generous, Pierpont Morgan lending 11 illuminated manuscripts, while four others of high rarity are contributed bv Chester Beattv.

Particularly fine as is the show of illuminated manuscripts, this is only a small part of the exhibition. There is a magnificent array of English plate, to which Cambridge and Oxford have made the handsomest contributions; there are alabasters, sculptures and brasses, and a choice selection of wood work, a notable item in the last category being the celebrated York chest (c. 1380) with its suberbly carved scene of an episode in the life of St. George.

Altogether this collection, which will remain on view till September, should give visitors a new and fresh idea of the achievements of British artists during the Middle Ages. In making this a Pre-Reformation exhibition and closing the historical period about 1550, the organizers may have felt that they had in truth reached the end of a great period. For it was after the Reformation and its concomitant outbreak of iconoclasm, that the belittling and disparagement of genuine English art work may be said to have begun. With the Tudors—who, after all, were little more than the "new rich" of their time—began that lavish patronage of foreign artists and indisposition to encourage native art which has characterized England ever since.

The Xenophil Policy

The xenophil policy in art initiated by Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth was fostered still further by the Stuarts, and continued by the Hanoverians, and the disastrous example set by the Court was followed in the main by the nobility. Different dynasties, with different foreign policies, may have favored artists of different nations, Flemish, French, German or Italian—but all agreed on excluding the Englishman. Even Hogarth was not great enough to stem the tide of the foreign art invasion, and though Reynolds and Gainsborough did much to gain recognition for British-born talent, the long cultivated distrust of native art has not even yet been eradicated. This exhibition at South Kensington should teach the most stubborn John Bull that English painting did not begin with Hogarth, and that centuries before Montparnasse and Montmartre were ever heard of, Canterbury, Winchester, Westminster and St. Albans—to say nothing of Ireland—were recognized throughout Europe to be art centers of the highest importance and influence.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Christophe Colomb'

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

BOTH the author and the composer of "Christophe Colomb" are French. The text is by Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador at Washington, and the music is by Darius Milhaud. That the Berlin State Opera House Unter den Linden should produce it is a proof that the political atmosphere has become clear. Probably there is nothing more difficult to produce in the whole literature of opera; and it may be asserted that MM. Claudel and Milhaud will never see their intentions carried out more successfully elsewhere than they have been on the present occasion.

The work in entitled "opera"; but even a casual glance at the vocal score (published by the Universal Edition, Vienna) shows that it is something altogether different. What it is can hardly be determined. The style is so motley that no classification is possible. The spoken word is used at least as much as song; dramatic scenes and oratorio scenes alternate; the action, at times, is carried out by a Narrator, at other times it is displayed on the stage or on a screen—sometimes the two processes are used simultaneously. At best, one can name this work a dramatized report, a chronicle turned into a stage show by the use of a variety of devices. The subject matter is divided into 27 consecutive scenes, and the cinema is used to an extent far greater than it had been, so far, in any musical work.

An important part is played by a choir that sits above the orchestra in front of the stage, and accompanies all events, now as a spectator, now as an actor, advising, criticizing or taking part in the action, or discussing it. This arrangement does not make for clarity. At times the choir is made to consider the life of Columbus not from the point of view of the period, but from the point of view of our time. The whole thing is carried out as a legend which the Narrator, standing in the midst of the choir, reads out of an old book. A consequence is that Christopher Columbus is present in two different ways—"in time" and "in eternity." Not only we, the audience, but he himself behold the representation of his life. At the beginning of the work, he is called by the Narrator and the choir, and leaves the stage to sit among the choristers and see himself acting on the stage; at the end, when the initial setting reappears on the stage, he walks back, and identifies himself with his other self to end his career on earth.

Confusing Symbolism

These brief indications will show that the events are not very clear. Undoubtedly the life and fate of Columbus could be turned into splendid opera stuff if only the starting point were taken from the live and actual. But M. Claudel does not content himself with showing how Columbus receives ships and money from the King of Spain, how he recruits his crew in Cadiz, how he quells with iron determination the mutiny on his ships, how he succeeds in landing and plants Castile's flag on the soil of the West Indies. To all this M. Claudel ascribes but slight importance. What he really aims at is to impart profundity to the subject matter by a kind of symbolism that renders long stretches of the work quite unintelligible.

In the first act, this inclination toward mysticism is checked by the fact that events have to be reported. But with the discovery of America at the end of this act, the subject matter is practically exhausted. What follows consists of the return to Spain of Columbus, a prisoner; of the passing of Queen Isabella, his protectress, and the passing of Columbus himself. This is not enough to fill in the act. So M. Claudel boldly turns to the legendary. Columbus has long dialogues with his own conscience. The Queen has become an angel and appears in "the Paradise of Idea," and at the end, in answer to her prayer, the Virgin appears and leads Columbus into eternity. All this last part is poetic, but it contravenes all laws of the stage—the work turns into an oratorio pure and simple.

From the point of view of opera, M. Claudel's formative imagination has collapsed in the second act, and M. Milhaud's inspiration, in turn, has not proved very fertile. An atmosphere of intolerable tedium spreads and ruins the whole act. This is all the more deplorable because in the first act. Milhaud's music rises, at times, to a highly suggestive level. He has found, for the scene in which scorn is poured upon Columbus, an altogether unwonted tone of irony, and has achieved extraordinarily powerful rhythmic effects in the grandiose scene of the pagan gods.

Technique Primitive

But the substance of this music is never very great. Practically everywhere, influences stand revealed—especially those of Moussorgsky and Stravinsky. The technique of composition, in itself, remains primitive. It should be remembered, of course, that M. Claudel has afforded the composer very slight opportunities to assert himself and expand—the work is a spectacle rather than an opera, an oratorio rather than a musical drama—with the consequence that M. Milhaud had to restrict himself, far more than was desirable, to emphasizing and coloring by means of music. This he has done very skillfully. But it must be added that, far too often, his inspirations have lacked force and pregnancy.

The performance was really splendid. Franz Ludwig Hörth is a producer of genius, whose organizing power proved able to deal superbly with the incredible difficulties that confronted him. Erich Kleiber, the conductor, had a fine sense of the style of this music. The settings, by Aravandinos, were beautiful, and the choir, prepared by Hugo Rüdel and Alexander Curth, sang unimpeachably. Among the soloists, pride of place should be given to Theodor Scheidl, as Columbus; and Delia Reinhardt sang the part of Isabella most delightfully. Fritz Soost had an important part and proved excellent; Karl Armster was an impressive Narrator.

The reception was very mixed. The first act proved acceptable to the audience, and Milhaud took several calls. But during the second act, the audience lost patience and at the end, a sharp conflict of opinions expressed itself; there was much hissing, and moderate applause.

Music in the Future

By BASIL MAINE

III

London

IN A former article on this subject I pointed out that there are reasons to believe that choral music is about to assert its claim once more, that polyphonic music will come again into its own. First of all, however, it will be necessary to renounce the sham that composers are now pleased to call polyphony. I emphasized the point that the essence of true polyphony lies in the relationship of the parts and that from this relationship the momentum of the music is derived. I also asserted that it is impossible to deny the rights of the human voice. If at any time they are neglected the consequence can only be that eventually the claim will be strengthened. Even the last string quartets of Beethoven are not without vocal color and no interpretation of these can satisfy if the parts do not "sing."

It is the peculiar heresy of the present time that musical tone is conceived with no reference to the voice. The better half of its endowment has been squandered in speculation. We have overlooked the point that if music was made for man, man also makes music for himself. Music is man's most abstract form of expression; and the most intimate and direct medium for that expression is his voice. This simple fact has been obscured by a number of preoccupations. Chief among them is that which is called "mechanized music." This extensive instrumentation has had the effect of turning attention away from simple means to complex processes. We are all so anxious to obtain the perfect reproduction that we pay little or no attention to the original. What music can be more actual than that of the voice?

Need of Personality

The prestige of the voice, however, is, as I have said, likely to be restored. Mechanized music is emphasizing the need. What shall we call that need? Let us call it personality. The gradually improving technique of radiocasting is chiefly concerned with getting personality "over." Vocal records are never neglected in the catalogues of the gramophone companies. Even a dance record must have its sung chorus. And as to the advent of the talkies, what does this signify if not an emphasis of the need of personality? One way of keeping a large public interested in any movement is to insist first upon the difficulties of the problems to be faced and, second, upon the increasingly successful solutions of those problems. The public must know of no shortcoming. When the gramophone companies employ such phrases as "perfect recording," "Galli-Curci in your home," "Why go to concerts?" and so on, they are merely using good business methods. The buying public would like nothing better than to invite Galli-Curci and, so to speak, to make her at home. So long as the need is supplied, even if the supply is a makeshift, the demand will increase. We are wrong, however, to assume that the makeshifts are deliberate frauds. It is not so. Invention must be given time to bring about perfection in these things.

These processes are looked upon by a great number of musicians with a suspicion that sometimes amounts to fear. It is possible to sympathize with such people and still to believe that the fear is based on a misunderstanding. I have already made the point that the mechanical reproduction of music is inevitable. It is also consequential.

Experience and Composition

In the beginning was the voice. The most spontaneous music is that which is sung without accompaniment. This is the music that is the direct expression of experience. Voices singing in unison are still near to the original impulse but clearly the expression is not so direct here. Part-singing separates impulse and expression still more. Why are there so few singers nowadays who write their own songs? Are there any composers who sing? Answer these questions and you will see how wide is the gulf between experience and composition.

The first tone-producing instrument brings in the demand of technique. The original impulse is obscured and interpretation becomes a necessity. The instrument compels the composer to compromise and at length compels him to write music which is apt. The impulse now is of less account than the player's technique. The combining of instruments, and of instruments and voices, still further increases the problems of composition, until finally we arrive at the complexities of scoring for full orchestra. Think of the distance between the unaccompanied song of a Hebridean fisherman and Schönberg's "Gurrelieder" and you will begin to realize why the orchestral conductor has become so important and why the tyranny which he exercises is frequently regarded as beneficient.

"Mechanized" Music

The use of the word "mechanized" in connection with gramophone or radio music is more often than not the cause of a one-sided point of view. The onus of the word could be thrown just as much upon any musical instrument. Some are immediately controlled by the player. Others—the keyed instruments—are controlled less directly. The orchestra, regarded as an instrument, calls for an even more subtle organization. There is no need to stop at this point. Why should not radio and the gramophone be regarded as extended forms of instrumentation? Some will answer, "Because in these instances human agency is twice removed." True, but the important point is that human agency is not altogether removed. To deny the benefits of invention is unprofitable. If once we learn to look upon mechanized music, not as a retrogression, but as a logical development, we shall be able to face the technical problems which it has brought in its train with greater assurance.

The history of instrumental music shows that instruments never fail to impose their own conditions upon the music they are called upon to play. From this we may deduce that the engineers of mechanized music will before long formulate their requirements for the benefit of composers, and that composers — the more enlightened among them—will write music which shall be apt for radio, or gramophone, or pianola. Music of this kind has already been written in Germany and it is not likely that younger composers will be content to be merely experimental in this matter. Perhaps in the future, we shall not hesitate to rearrange the scores of the older composers according to the medium through which they are to be heard.

In any case, existing theories will have to be revised. Whereas technique has been the outcome, perhaps even the expression, of impulsive experience, it seems that in the immediate future the conception of a work of music will be the result of technical considerations. Experience and expression will be more widely separated than ever. It is to the voice and its influence that we must look to prevent a complete disconnection.

The Delphic Festivals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DELPHI — The Delphic Festivals, held in May in connection with the centenary celebrations of Greek independence, had a success surpassing that of the first fêtes, three years ago. Æschylus' "Prometheus Bound" was the only drama staged in 1927 in the ancient temple of Delphi; this year the "Suppliants" by the same author was added.

In organizing these festivals, the founders, Angelos and Eva Sikelianos, have had in view the rapprochement of all peoples of the world. The "Suppliants," throwing light upon the relationships of the ancient Greeks and Egyptians, shows how nations may cultivate mutual good will and coöperate for the welfare of humanity.

The Delphic Festivals aim to revive the ancient drama in modern garb. It is a serious effort to graft the modern theater on the ancient stock. In ancient presentation of these dramas there was rhetoric and oratory, but not much action. This was supplied at Delphi by the dances, the beautiful classical dresses, and above all by the choral music, written by Prof. K. Psachos in Greek modes and rhythm. It was acoustic. In the vast auditorium of the County Center, he was unable to make his piano sound with the proper effect without employing great power of arm and hand. And even so, he could give the desired impression only for the early pages of the Tchaikovsky Concerto. As soon as he moderated his force for the andantino movement, the sonority of his instrument was lost. He became a miming, rather than a playing, pianist. Then his "Spoon River," one of those strange scores of his in which figure four harmoniums, five pianos, bells and marimba, as well as the more regular orchestral instruments. Truly, the proceedings upon the great platform area were in effect a ballet. The players did things that were interesting to watch, and they contrived to cause more or less noise. But music composed by Grainger, as it ought to be to the ear, wanted realization.

Extra-Musical Problems

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

GERALD REYNOLDS has gone to Fontainebleau, France. For what purpose? What to do when he arrives?

The day before he sailed, I called on him and asked him those questions, but without finding out much. For Reynolds, though an American, is not to be described, I believe, as a man of action, in the ordinary meaning; and, though a musician, he does not seem to be the sort that looks on music as his one, only and special line. Accordingly, instead of departing for Fontainebleau and its summer conservatory to carry out a plan of instruction or administration, as might be supposed, he makes the trip with no other intent, as far as I could learn, than just to be present while the sessions last, and to be one person more in the aggregation of pupils, teachers and officials occupying the musical angle of the old château.

Photograph by N. Lazarnick, New York

GERALD REYNOLDS

He will have residence, then, in the community of American students and French professors which devotes itself for three months to vocal, instrumental and theoretical pursuits; and he will have little concern, apparently, for anyone's singing, playing or composing, except on certain occasions when he gets up a concert and directs it. This is the seventh year that he has taken the ship with no knowledge of what he is to do more definite, I believe, than I have indicated. And yet, far from finding himself in a comparatively aimless situation, he has been one of the busiest persons of all that come and go, from the end of June to the end of September, through the palace gates. Nor do I need to inquire about this from him, inasmuch as I have it in the abundant comment of those who have gone daily up and down the stairs of the Louis V Wing and taken lessons in the studios there in voice, piano, harmony or whatever else goes to make up the schedule of courses.

A Delightful Talker

As for saying anything, Mr. Reynolds is a delightful talker, full of interesting information and shrewd opinion; but he went no further the afternoon I met him by way of replying to my inquiries than this:

"The most difficult problems that confront an advanced music student, such as we find at Fontainebleau, have nothing whatever to do with music."

Which, really, impressed me, in spite of its brevity, as saying much. But to it, I could add a documentary note or two that should throw light. In the American Conservatory prospectus for last summer, I find a page carrying the name of Charles M. Widor as general director, Camille Decreus as resident director, and G. Reynolds as liaison officer. On the corresponding page in this year's book, I find the names of Messrs. Widor and Decreus and their titles repeated; and after the names of the board of managers, the following: Adviser to students and faculty: Gerald Reynolds. Then I find the program of a concert given in the hall of the Jeu-de-Paume in the summer of 1928, works by ancient composers, including something for orchestra, chorus and soloists, under the direction of Mr. Reynolds. Another program, too, summer of 1929, a presentation of the Fauré Requiem, Mr. Reynolds conducting.

With regard to a musician's problems being non-musical, I saw illustration of the matter not long ago, when I attended one of the concerts of the Westchester County Musical Festival at White Plains, N. Y. It was the second of the three evening meetings, held in the new building known as the Westchester County Center. A part that Percy Grainger had in the program especially interested me; and not only his appearance as soloist and as conductor in one of his own works, but the idea that the Westchester County people could boast the possession not only of a magnificent gathering place, but what is more, of a great artist as fellow citizen. Mr. Grainger took part in the presentation of the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra, with Albert Stoessel conducting; and then he himself directed the orchestra in a performance of his pieces, "To a Nordic Princess" and "Spoon River."

Now when I say that his problem that night was a non-musical one, I may be disputed. But at any rate it lay outside music in the artistic and interpretative meaning of the word.

Varèse Again

Another example. They are talking about Varèse again, saying he never could have written American music, being a Frenchman, Varèse, fortunately, perhaps, for him, accomplished his studies in Paris in his early youth, when he was, indeed, French. When he was grown up and wanted to compose, he found himself with a technique of an advanced sort that enabled him to say something new. He was clean beyond repeating traditional formulas that long ago proclaimed their message. He came to the United States, wrote his remarkable orchestral works, "Amériques" and "Arcanes" while residing in New York, and in due time became an American citizen.

Certain ones who dislike his music call it, as I have noted, not American, but French. Others speak of it in complete contempt as "nothing at all." Now I am wondering if a musician's problem-in-chief is not pretty often something extra-musical.

Cameron and Dubrowen San Francisco Conductors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—Succeeding to the position resigned by Alfred Hertz, Basil Cameron, of England, and Issai Dubrowen, of Russia, will be conductors of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra next season. Mr. Cameron will have the first half of the season, Mr. Dubrowen the second. Both are in their thirties. Mr. Cameron has conducted much lately in his own country and on the Continent. Mr. Dubrowen has been guest conductor in many European cities, and lately has been regular conductor of the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra. He began his conducting career in Moscow.

Also of interest is the announcement of the eighth autumn repertory of the San Francisco Opera Association, of which Gaetano Merola is director. The association will again give 12 performances in about two weeks and a half in mid-September.

The repertory will comprise "Salome," sung twice, with Maria Jeritza, soprano, Dorothée Manski, mezzo-soprano, Sydney Rayner, tenor, and John Charles Thomas, baritone; "Manon," with Queena Mario, soprano, and Beniamino Gigli, tenor; "Traviata," with Clare Clairbert, coloratura soprano, Gigli, and Gaetano Viviani, baritone; "The Girl of the Golden West," with Jeritza, Frederick Jagel, tenor, and Viviani; "Bohème," with Mario, Audrey Farncroft, soprano, Gigli, and Viviani; "Hänsel and Gretel," with Mario Manski and Eva Gruninger Atkinson, in a double-bill with Ravel's "L'Enfant at les Sortilèges" (American première), the cast to include Mario, Farncroft, and others; "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Jeritza, Atkinson, Jagel and Viviani, with "Pagliacci," with Jeritza, Rayner, and Thomas; "Mignon," with Mario, Clairbert, Gigli and Ezio Pinza, basso; "Tannhäuser," with Jeritza, Manski, Raynor, Thomas and Pinza; "Faust," with Hope Hampton, soprano, Jagel, Pinza and Thomas; and "Lucia," with Clairbert, Gigli and Viviani.

Concerts of the late season presented musicians of local residence, among them Jascha Veissi, violinist Kathryn Julye Myers, harpist, Flori Gough and Ada Clement, cellist and pianist, and Harry Cykman, a talented 7-year-old violinist. A spring program of the Pro Musica Society was devoted to music of Maurice Ravel. Lawrence Strauss, tenor, sang some of the songs, Michel Penha played some cello pieces, Gaetano Merola spoke about "L'Enfant at les Sortilèges," and a phonograph version of the "Bolero" was performed.

Furtwängler in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

FURTWÄNGLER and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra have given two excellent concerts at the Opéra. Last year we were amazed at the quality of these musicians and their interpretations. This year our admiration has grown still greater. The string quartet of this orchestra is really unique in our experience. After hearing Toscanini's admirable New York host, such a statement is doubly complimentary. Mozart's "Kleine Nachtmusik" was detailed with a delicacy that one cannot attempt to describe. All these strings seemed to be touched by a single bow. And the interpretation of the "Tod und Verklärung" was of incomparable nobility.

One awaited with keen interest the rendering of the Debussy "Nocturnes." One might fear one of those formidable and touching misunderstandings like that of the Dutch "Iberia" which has become a legend. Nothing of the sort. Furtwängler has understood everything, guessed everything. One might recommend a little more dreamy calm in the "Nuages" and less strength in the fairy procession of the "Fêtes," which after all—do not let us forget—remains a "nocturnal" vision bathed in mystery and iridescent haze. Besides this, the woodwind is a little hard; the entrance of the cor anglais is thick, the flute and clarinet are too much in relief and certain triplets in the "Fêtes" assume a rhythmic value that is too clear and too precise.

This is all that a minute examination can find at fault in this performance of wonderful insight. For the magical quality of the strings gives the whole work a marvelous and specifically "Debussy" color. Never before in our experience have the effects of the divided violins attained this degree of excellence nor achieved this attenuation of tone which is one of the elements of fascination in this enchanting art. One must warmly thank this great artist for having so thoroughly studied, understood and realized a master piece of French art.

The sparkling performance of the "Meistersinger" overture added to the program to satisfy a public that was carried away with enthusiasm was one of the strongest and most magnificent impressions that one can experience. That was an unforgettable moment.

Let us convey our good wishes to the Russian Opéra of Paris which opened its season at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. Their "Prince Igor" was acclaimed. The almost religious fervor and conviction of these artists, the ardent vitality of the choruses, the splendor of the voices, the dazzling taste of the décors, all contribute to provide evenings of enchantment. The orchestra of the Straram Concerts, very well conducted by Albert Coates, admirably interpreted all the splendors of the Borodin score. Its famous dances were dazzling.

Paris has just honored Manuel de Falla in a festival of his works under his own direction. It is good from time to time for a composer like him, a musician who is so loyal, so straight, so free of all tricks, but who knows so well what he wants, to come to give again the "A" to his interpreters and to remind conductors of the exact tempos of his scores. It was in these particulars that the performance of the "Amour Sorcier" assumed an altogether instructive value.

Contemporary Russian Music

XIV—Nicolas Tchérepnin

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

NICOLAS TCHEREPNIN is not a novice in the art of composition, as he belongs approximately to the same generation as Scriabin and Rachmaninoff. But he was born in St. Petersburg, and his works resemble in their general tone the compositions of the "mighty band," whose musical æsthetic, developed and modified, is also essentially his. At the outset of his musical career he had much in common with Arensky and perhaps even with Cui; he was possessed of a frank and agreeable lyrical and melodic style, in which there was nothing of the tragic pessimism of the Tchaikovsky school. His song, "I would kiss thee," which is written in this lyrical vein and which was immensely popular in Russia, provides an excellent example in this genre; while it is sincere, it is wanting in originality and smacks of the salon.

Later on, Tchérepnin was attracted by the exuberant development of color in the Russian school and among the French impressionists. It was at this period that he wrote "The Enchanted Garden," remarkable for its exquisite and piquant coloring. Stravinsky at one time astonished the world by his coloristic achievements in the "Fire-Bird," but they were to a considerable extent anticipated by Tchérepnin in his "Enchanted Garden," in which the abundance of color imparts a feeling of heaviness to the musical tissue. In any case, Tchérepnin's name should not be omitted from the list of those who have developed the methods of colorism which form the basis of the Russian school.

Tchérepnin's third period coincides with his emigration, the political storms which broke over Russia having compelled him, and many others, to forsake their native land and settle in Paris. Here he was to succumb to an idea which is typical of the Russian musical temperament, and which recurs periodically with Russian composers. It is the idea of musical realism or, more correctly, the transmission of the characteristic intonations of speech in song. As we know, Glinka dreamed of this musical naturalism, and the first genuine Russian realist—Dargomyzhsky—followed in his footsteps. Serov, the composer, also preached the same idea, particularly in his last opera, "Hostile Power." Finally, we see the same train of æsthetic thought in the gifted Moussorgsky, who was destined to give it actual embodiment in his works of genius. Hence Tchérepnin's views in regard to this are not new. The novelty consists in a return to it after the comparatively long period of fantasy and romanticism which dominated Russian music.

But Tchérepnin's approach to musical realism differs from that of his musical forefathers. He is more modern and is freer in his handling of the musical tissue; he has no connection with the theory of the schools, to which Moussorgsky was to a certain extent a captive.

An opera on a realistic subject taken from the Russian dramatist Ostrovsky, composed in recent years and as yet unpublished, is an interesting work which marks a stage, not only in Tchérepnin's career but also in the strivings of Russian musical thought and æsthetic.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

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Making Pictures With Trees and Shrubs in Informal Style

By EDNA WALLING, Landscape Designer

I

Melbourne, Victoria

A PARAGRAPH from an old book of which I made a note some time ago is particularly applicable to the subject of grouping of trees and shrubs. It is to the effect that "nothing is on axis in landscape design, though everything should be subtly balanced; symmetry is disagreeable, though that stability of composition which gives a sense of equilibrium and which alone satisfies, must govern. Irregularity and a certain unexpectedness are pervading, though repose is essential."

Apart from the excellent advice it contains this quotation serves to explain that it is of informal rather than formal planting that I will write in this article.

It will be easily understood that in the making of garden pictures a great many more low-growing shrubs are used in a group than are trees and tall shrubs, but it is because this fact is not at first realized that the average garden is generally deficient in these low shrubs. Then the mistake is made of adding other varieties to the existing shrubs instead of increasing their numbers, thus covering the bare ground with a miscellaneous assortment of plants which give a motley foreground to the picture, instead of that restful effect that is produced by the restrained use of a number of plants of one variety, with another species or variety as an occasional incident.

It is in spring that the greatest number of flowering trees and shrubs are in bloom. Reference to a notebook in which is a record of the times that various plants are in bloom, shows that in Australia September is the month when so many things are in flower. The grouping of plants is therefore a simple matter at this time of year in comparison to summer when flowering trees and shrubs are scarce. At this season the summer leafing trees and those shrubs that have good foliage are very important, and it is then that we realize how varied are the different shades of green and how, with much discretion, the use of variegated foliage can contribute to the summer pictures. For instance, silver birches with the small leaved Ligustrum sinensis, a privet with a silver margin to its leaves which are the softest reseda green, and Ceanothus veitchianus make a most pleasing picture in summer, and because the ceanothus has the added charm of powder blue flowers in the spring, in common with good evergreen foliage for which we use it in this summer picture, this group is even more beautiful in spring, when the white bark of the birch combines with the blueness of the ceanothus.

Groups that are planned to give a dual effect, that is one effect in spring and another in summer, or in autumn are the pictures to aim at in a confined space. Persian plums and the red flowering ti-tree, Leptospernum Nicholii, or Malus floribunda purpurea and this ti-tree is an example. Three or four leptospernums to one malus (deep rose flowering apple) would be necessary, planted three feet apart, and three feet away from, and in front of, the malus or Persian plum. The low growing French hybrid hydrangeas tucked in here and there will make of this grouping a richly beautiful picture all the summer extending into the autumn when the green-tinged belated blooms of the hydrangeas, so different from the clear pinks and bright blues of the first blooms, change the scene once more.

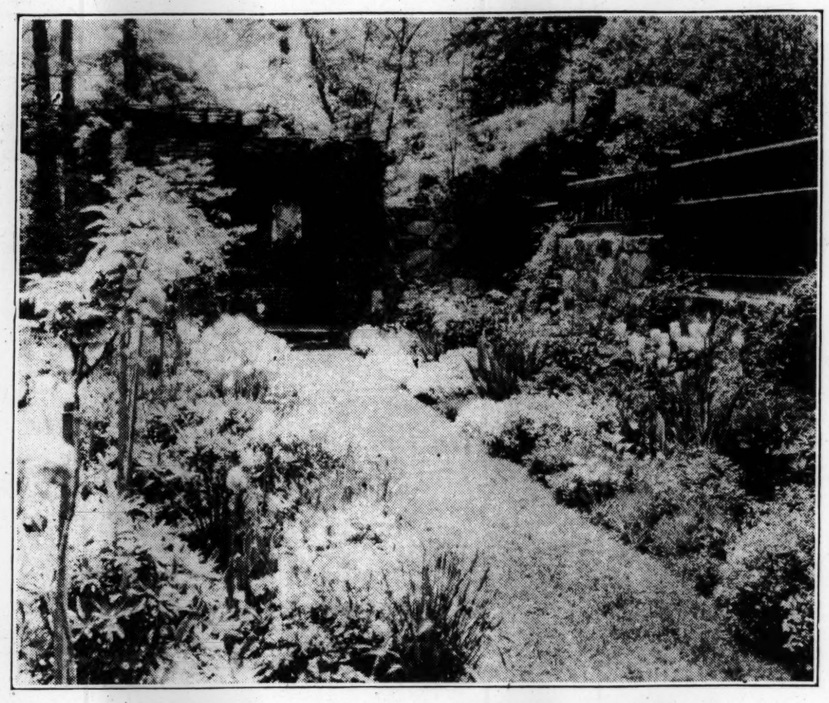
One of the most alluring pictures in the spring is that of tamarix, white lilac, and mauve lilac, with Persian plums added if space permits. These would go from 10 to 15 feet apart. The foreground is more important in a limited garden space than on the landscape where the inclusion of another flowering shrub at the foot of the lilacs may appear fussy. In a garden picture I would have Spirea Thunbergii S. Wilsonii and Felecia augustifolia in front of the lilacs, and a clump or two of Iris germanica.

Flowering cherries with a foreground of Felecia augustifolia and a plant of Exochorda grandiflora (known sometimes as pearl bush because of the shape of the flower buds) makes a midspring picture, and flowering currants, flowering apricots (Prunus mume) and the old-fashioned lauristinus an early spring one; in fact, the Prunus mume commences to bloom at the end of winter, and so does the lauristinus; however, the currant blooms in good time to take its place in the group. The little dwarf Japanese plum (Prunus sinensis) and spirea prunifolia are a pretty pair to put before Ceanothus veitchianus and the guelda rose (Viburnum opulus) and for height a Roman cypress.

Many a beautiful flowering shrub that is difficult to group with other things is enhanced when placed with some deep green evergreen, such as the Roman cypress, for instance, the Mexican hawthorn, Cratægus Mexicana, is beautiful against this cypress. The large rich yellow berries on the branches that grow toward the slender column of conifer is a picture not readily forgotten. Again the snowy blossoms of the shad bush, Amelanchier canadensis, against the deep green of a cypress is a contrast that is never violent, although so distinct.

Flowering apples, Magnolia stellata, Magnolia soulangiana, Prunus triloba and Prunus sinensis make a lovely spring picture, and the fragrance of such a group is beyond description.

[The planting suggestions in this article are chiefly for Australia, although many of these trees and shrubs are elsewhere available. Part II of this article will be published in the near future.]



Tulips Along Southwest Walk in the Garden of George Bramwell Baker, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Harold Hill Blossom, Landscape Architect.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois

The Side and Rear Windows of the Farmhouse Look Out Upon a Flower Garden.

Beauty as Possible as Utility for the Well-Planned Farm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

WHY not extend landscape gardening and modern equipment to the farm? An 80-acre farm, a few miles northwest of Chicago illustrates what a little artistic planning and forethought in arrangement of buildings may accomplish.

Built by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the estate demonstrates to the thousands of visitors who come there that comfort and convenience may be brought to country life by adapting electric and gas appliances to rural needs. At the same time the farm is the work of an architect who has arranged the gardens and buildings with an eye on both convenience and art.

The simple, two-story colonial house on a slight knoll is approached by a winding gravel driveway leading from the main highway. In the back yard vegetables and flowers hobnob in little garden plots which are separated by narrow strips of lawn. Each patch of vegetables is bordered with flowers. Here parsnips, tomatoes and celery grow side by side with trim rows of nasturtiums, petunias, and marigolds. In fact, it is difficult to say which is the prettier or more effective, the vegetable or floral display. For who will propose a rival for a stately row of fresh pepper plants with luxuriant foliage overhanging the glossy red pods dangling on the stems beneath? Or where is an equal for the touch of orange and pink in the tomatoes ripening on the vines held up neatly on racks?

Screen of Tasseled Corn

The nearer the plants approach the barn, the higher they rise, gradually finishing in the tasseled sweet corn forming a wall across the end. A privet hedge borders the whole garden on the left. Beyond this lies the nursery where little elms, maples, poplars and evergreens are coaxed along toward the day when they will be transplanted to their special station on the farm.

Little lanes of grassy sod dotted with stepping-stones lead to irregular flower beds on the right where the rose, the New England aster and the snapdragon nod to the guests as they come along the walk.

The barnyard is as compact and convenient as a kitchenette. The arrangement of the buildings, each to the other, has evidently received as much attention as the city housewife gives to placing the cupboard near the sink drain or the flour can near the bread-board. Covering about an acre of ground, the courtyard is hemmed in on three sides by the buildings, making it only a few steps between the chicken house and dairy or tool house and barn.

Pens and Paddocks

A row of low houses, all under one roof, wall in the courtyard on the right. First the chicken house, then brooder house, still farther from the dwelling comes the hog house and finally the shed for tools. This whole row is planned with the outside windows and doors on the south side leading out to little pens and paddocks where the animals and feathered flocks may bask in the sun both mornings and afternoons.

A 30 per cent increase in egg production is attributed to special electric light kept going in the chicken house. The hog house which is connected with the sewer can be washed every day. Although the tool house is small, extra space is gained by hanging all smaller tools around on the walls on hooks conveniently placed.

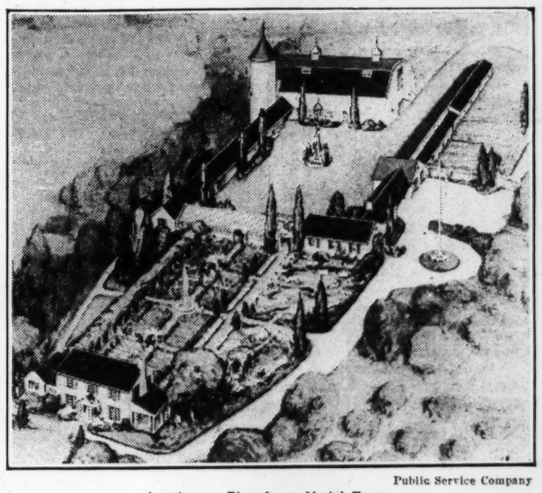
The big two-story barn inclosing the end of the courtyard is a model of cleanliness and order. Here cows are vacuumed and brushed through the help of electrical attachments until their hides are slick and glossy. An automatic water system serves fresh water to the individual drinking cups. Each cup is like a basin placed at the proper height for the cow it serves.

For sanitary reasons an open passageway isolates the big barn from the dairy. Fresh milk brought here is poured into the elevated tank of the milk aerator where it is quickly cooled. In this room also, all milking utensils are sterilized. Just outside is a loading platform to which the milk cans from the ice-cold storage tank may be taken for the trip to the city market.

For artistic rather than practical purposes the water tank was placed on top of the silo. The water is pumped up from the well to the tank by an electric motor.

Electric wiring is a special feature of the farm. Brought in under ground to one point, it is then distributed to the various buildings.

Not every farmer can have all of these modern touches in his farm, but he may spend some thought toward order, cleanliness and even beauty.



Public Service Company

Landscape Plan for a Model Farm.

Plants Easy to Grow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

SOME of us there are who enjoy a garden both for its cheer and peace, but who cannot give much time to its upkeep. What shall we plant to make it a pleasant retreat, as well a spot of lovely color from our windows?

The plants we choose must, therefore, be hardy. The best background for any simple garden is plenty of green. A lawn once started is an excellent "centerpiece" for flowers, vines, shrubs and trees. The problem of an "easy garden" is largely what flowers to plant that will bloom continuously with little attention.

Delightfully gay and hardy are both petunias and verbenas. They can be used either in beds or window boxes. Petunias flourish also in big pots or terra-cotta water jars and drape gracefully from a porch or wall. Plant either verbenas or petunias with the assurance that once started they will bloom faithfully through the season. Nasturtiums in an eastern exposure will last until the frost, and climbers are most decorative outdoors. Escholtzias with their brilliant yellows and oranges are so hardy that they can be scratched lightly into soil and all but forgotten. A rain will bring them up and they will spread their golden blossoms over many spots unfitted for more delicate flowers. Pink ivy geranium will spread as nicely as verbenas over barren areas and bloom daily.

Bulbs require little care if properly started in well dressed soil. The most prolific lilies are the fleur-de-lis. A clump once started will be doubled by the next season. Fleur-de-lis are even more effective planted in clumps, mixed in with contrasting flowers than used in a border. The amazing thing about them is that while they respond to moist locations, they thrive in dry ones, too.

Flowering shrubs lend color to a garden and need only an annual pruning. Among those that lend both fragrance and picturesqueness are lilacs, syringa or mock orange, wigelia (deep pink), snowballs, bridal wreath, flowering almond, Japanese flowering peach (rose), Spanish broom (yellow), heather (delicate orchid), althea (rose), and butterfly bush (lilac). And while most of these bloom early in the season, their foliage furnishes refreshing green to soften corners of buildings or screen fences.

Vines require little care and are equally useful in screening. Sometimes, indeed, they are the quickest means of securing privacy. Morning glories, Spanish cucumber, sweet peas and India pea grow rapidly. Madera vine with its glossy green leaf can be trained over strings or wire to fill a generous opening within a short season. Wandering Jew is more often considered a vine for pot or window box. But it clambers just as eagerly over cement, bricks or rocks. For this reason it will help the gardener with limited time quickly to cover drab foundations of house and garage and fill with green those spots between lawn and porch. In the "easy garden" the wandering Jew will cover rock piles and clothes posts and furnish cuttings for winter pots and baskets, besides.

Neither should trellises be forgotten when planning a garden that will be inviting with a minimum of effort. Many of these come "ready made" in various sizes and do a great deal toward dressing up the garden. They screen until growing green fills the gap. They furnish a "motive" for the end of a garden walk. Arched shaped or fan shaped they add a picturesque note in themselves.

An Exquisite Orchid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

Angræcum sesquipedale is an orchid of exquisite beauty. Its flowers are marble white, and they are provided with spurs of extraordinary length. Those who desire to include a plant of angræcum sesquipedale in their collection can purchase one from a nurseryman at a very reasonable price. When it arrives it will probably be newly potted, and will not require attention in this respect for three years. The roots of orchids are extremely impatient of disturbance, and to move them unnecessarily is to invite trouble. The growing period occurs in the six months from March to September. All this time the plants should be kept in a temeprature of 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and water must be applied freely. Shade should also be given from bright sunshine. From September to March water should be applied only sparingly, and the temperature should be reduced to 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. In January the flower spikes should appear and impart to the greenhouse an atmosphere of rarity and beauty.

G. H. C.

Viewed Through the Windows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

In Germany the man-of-the-house is apt to be the chief gardener. One has only to pass along a suburban street and see the number of business men who hurry home from their offices to work till dark over rose vines and flower beds. The men also take time to enjoy in comfort the beauty which they have created. They arrange the home so that the garden is like one of the rooms, another "Herrenzimmer" (for the sitting-room of the house is named for the head and center of family life). Whenever it is warm he rests and reads in his garden, and in the summer the family and their guests eat all their meals at the white table and chairs which are as necessary to the outdoor equipment as are hose and spades and grape arbor. Being in such constant use the garden must be laid out to be directly accessible to dining and living-rooms which in turn are often planned and furnished to harmonize with their outdoor surroundings. There must be no elaborate decorations within to detract from the simple natural beauty without.

One sun room near Berlin has lofty undraped windows, double, and equipped with a heated conservatory space between where in winter house plants can frame the view of the brown and sleeping garden. The walls of the room are paneled in neutral tinted Japanese matting, and a few simple prints of flowers repeat the motif without. The view from the windows is the principal decoration. Here the pigeons flash back and forth in the brilliant sunlight which glistens on the pool beyond, lying in clear view in spite of the wealth of bloom encircling its brink. In delphinium time the garden is most beautiful. The tall azure spikes rise all about the windows to frame and inclose the picture. But they never entirely conceal the garden from view, and when the rain slants down one can sit inside and watch it dimpling the water while the roses and larkspur refresh themselves and the pigeons ruffle their feathers in delight.

A Vine of Fine Texture

Where a vine of moderate growth and fine texture is wanted the mountain fringe, adlumia cirrhosa, fulfills the requirements well. The beautiful feathery foliage, resembling that of the maidenhair fern, gives a pleasing effect, and the flesh-colored flowers, which are much like those of the wild bleeding heart, appear throughout the season. Partial shade is to its liking and the planting should be where protected from strong winds. This vine is a biennial that reseeds itself so readily that new plants send up vines each year and begin to hang out their dainty flowers in June. This native of the eastern states has everywhere proved acceptable for its graceful tracery.

For the Garden-Maker's Book Shelf

"HOW to Grow Roses," by Pyle-McFarland - Stevens, published by the Macmillan Company, New York, is the seventeenth edition under the same title, but it is essentially a new book for it has been entirely rewritten, as well as provided with an unusual richness of illustration. Its authors explain that it is frankly a "how to" book, written by people who are in daily contact with roses in the garden rather than in the greenhouse, and who have recorded in it their recent personal outdoor experiences.

A map of the United States in the front of the book is divided into sections where tea roses flourish; where hybrid teas are hardy; where both of these varieties flourish with some winter protection, and where only the hardiest roses thrive.

Chapter 11 tells how to select roses for special districts, the selections being suggested by rose growers in the different districts. Chapter 12 is entitled "How to Learn More About Roses" and contains a bibliography which includes every important book and pamphlet concerning roses which the authors have been able to discover. In addition to growing roses there is much of interest concerning their history and classification, relation to the arts, etc., which may be found by consulting publications contained in this bibliography.

Many of the illustrations are in color, causing the reader to feel that a rose garden is one of the "must haves" of gardening.

* * *

Any garden book from the pen of Mrs. Caroline B. King is sure to be welcomed by all flower lovers. Her latest one is called "Rosemary Makes a Garden," and is published by The Penn Publishing Company, 925-927 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Such intriguing chapter titles as "Fireside Plannings," "June Garden Thrills" and "The Grill in the Wood-Nook" are sufficient to make one wish to own this book in order to enjoy it at leisure and to mark such sentences as the following: "And always there is a corner in the garden where wild flowers dwell: violets, trilliums, Jack-in-the-pulpits, Quaker ladies, and hepaticas. Birds love a garden like this and it is easy to keep them with one until the cool weather for the pool attracts them, and where wild flowers live there are always many worms and insects to be found; and birds, to my way of thinking, are as much a part of a flower garden as blossoms."

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Comedy for the Cottage

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE summer cottage, by the sea or in the mountains, welcomes with particular zest unique and amusing ornaments. This year delightful figures both of human beings and animals are alluring for informal decoration. Among the most charming are those of blown glass. Marianna von Allesch has conceived whimsical portraits in this medium, occasionally placing them in vitreous landscapes. Most stores and departments which exhibit fine glass have a charming array of such figurines, usually representing animals in amusing poses. In ceramics, also, they are much in evidence. Very lately the Brownell-Lambertson Galleries, which also exhibit Miss Allesch's work, featured a quaint porcelain elephant by Miss Margaret Postgate.

Ivory and jade, and their imitations, and also wood, metals and plaster of Paris are cut or molded to the semblances of our four-footed and two-footed friends, and the range seems almost as wide as natural history. Sizes and prices are also various, but one can make an enchanting collection without spending much, if one does not seek signed pieces.

The Arrangement Most Important

Having assembled, however, a dozen or more of these delightful creatures, one may wonder how to arrange them, and regret, perhaps, that no system was observed in their selection. It is, indeed, important, if they are to be used to their best advantage, to limit one's choice for a single ensemble to one animal, or to those who share one habitat. It is not equally important to keep them of uniform size, for this could be done only with great difficulty. After all, the decoration which is to be built up is essentially fantastic. Materials also may be mixed, if the mood in which the animals are conceived is the same. The literal and the grotesque, however, cannot be combined into a coherent picture. It is the grouping of these figures into appropriate settings which emphasizes their style and chic.

The Clown of the Antarctic

Penguins lend themselves with particular fascination to such compositions. Standing on tiptoe, their paddle-like wings quizzically extended, their attentive heads cocked, they are inevitable humorists. In blown glass, wood, metal and other materials, they may be purchased singly or in groups which suggest certain activities. To build a habitat for them, one should take a tray of sufficient size to accommodate them in dramatic attitudes.

For a foundation the tray must have a mirror on which waves are indicated in green or black paint. In the center an island should be formed of sea sand or of earth, bristled with scrubby trees, which can be made of sprigs of green, easily renewable, each stuck through a cardboard foundation buried in the sand. Nests of grass or leaves may be built and in each one is placed two chalk-colored or greenish pebbles for eggs.

The amazing birds can be arranged in various expressive groups. One might be a school master, his long bill pointing the way along a learned textbook, supported in front of him by the wings of a second bird, lectern fashion. Another might instruct a group in toe dancing. Of course the figures cannot be flexed, but accessories in the form of tiny ballet skirts are permissible. Art for art's sake may be forgotten in such hilarious dramatics.

The white caps which penguins wear over each kindly eye, have a grandmotherly expression. One bird could be placed in a pebble armchair, diminutive spectacles cut from dark paper spanning the pensive brow, while a group of little penguins clustered around her. Other penguins should gather for a plunge into the water and some be on their way out.

A Tropical Fantasy

Elephants this summer are extremely numerous. Giraffes can be shown with them. It is effective to construct a box like a stage, with background and wings composed of scenic paper, or such illustrations as may be cut from a travel magazine, pasted onto cardboard. The floor of the box should be a sloping plane built of twigs, some of them peeled and ringed with brown paint to suggest bamboo. Artificial grass or shredded green tissue paper may represent a forest floor. The forest itself can be built of such trees as come with children's toy villages.

In the foreground might be depicted a water hole, for which a piece of glass will serve. Toward this some of the elephants will hasten down the hillside, felling obstructing trees as they come, while they cross paths with other elephants and giraffes going up the slope. Those animals at the drinking hole will dispute priority among themselves, and with this idea in view a certain number of belligerent postures should be chosen at the time of purchase. Little monkeys can be found to hang upon the trees, and doubtless among the many birds shown some will prove appropriate to such a jungle landscape.

Or Arctic If You Prefer

Polar bears, seals and walruses can be combined in one setting. A northern scene may be simulated with cotton batting and Christmas-tree frost, together with stones to represent rocks. Ragged fragments of glass, colored pale blue, would indicate ice floes, on which some of the animals may be riding while others bask on the rocks.

A collection could be made of many breeds of dogs, each occupied in a way appropriate to his nature.

According to the postures in which they are portrayed by the artist and the activities in which they are engaged, various mise en scène will suggest themselves also for human figurines, which, however, are more difficult to collect.

These scenic trays are jolly in sun rooms, nurseries or any informal apartment. Placed in or near a window, the light plays prettily in the blown glass, which, on the whole, is the most sportive material for these facetious collections.

By courtesy the Queen Anne Studios.

A tearoom corner in a house on Boston's Beacon Hill. The modern bedstead is painted black and gold, while the covering is in the green taffeta. The walls are in a soft green with dark green molding, and the carpet is deep blue with widely scattered tiny white stars

Spanish-Mexican Tiles

THE making of tiles was brought into Spain by the Arabs. The earliest sort were composed of small pieces, let into a wall to form geometrical patterns, a method similar to that followed by the makers of Byzantine mosaics. Later, tiles took he place of this mosaic work in Moorish buildings. The exact time these were made is hard to determine but history places it somewhere in the tenth century. The oldest tiles found in Spain are at the Palace of the Alhambra, Granada, and are of the fourteenth century.

The earliest account of their manufacture is found in a letter, probably of the date 1422, which requests that "azulejos" of different colors—black, white, yellow and green—be sent, presumably for a convent in Palencia. In the same letter reference is made of sending to Seville for a master potter to put them in place.

Documents in the Alhambra show that tiles were made there at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were used not only on Moorish buildings, but on churches, convents, palaces and private homes. Tile making attained great importance in Spain in the Middle Ages and it remains one of the established industries of that country today.

Two Styles, Spanish and Italian-Spanish

The introduction of Italian art into Spain at the beginning of the sixteenth century had the effect of setting up two schools, one keeping to the traditional designs and colors and the other in the use of shaded colors, somewhat after the Italian majolica. The Italian influence is best observed in the tile decorations of the chapel at Alcazar at Seville and of the convent of Santa Paula. All this is the work of one artist and is most remarkable in character.

Tiles were made in a number of localities in Spain, one of the most famous being at Talavera. This ware was described as being white-glazed and was much esteemed. In a history of this place written in 1651, mention is made of the large number engaged in the work of making all kinds of pottery, including tiles. It is interesting to note that certain earthenware vessels called bucaros, made at Talavera, were originally imported from "Mejico in America." The industry in Spain remains much as it was in the time of the Arabs. At Talavera, Mexico, fine pottery is being made at the present time.

As the Moors, when they invaded that country brought new industries including that of tile making, so the Spanish, when invading Mexico in the seventeenth century, brought to that country improved methods of pottery making. The Mexicans were already decorating clay ornaments in a crude way, but they were taught how to produce the glaze used in making the old majolica of Spain.

The many vicissitudes which that country has passed through up to the present century has not been helpful to the progress of industry and the art of pottery making has suffered with the rest. It remained for an American to revive the industry and make of it a commercial success in what may be called the beginning of a new era in Mexican industry.

A traveler and collector in Mexico for many years, B. A. Whalen, found in the ruins of an old church there some very old tiles. After years of searching he traced the descendants from the colors and patterns of the tiles he had found. The designs on all their pottery work are hereditary, each family having its own patterns which have been handed down from father to son. The kilns and ovens are many times the same that have been used for hundreds of years. The ovens have now been rebuilt as parts have broken down, but they hold to their original location and form. Finding them still making pottery for their own use, Mr. Whalen became interested in the possibilities of tile making as a commercial product, and gave his financial and moral support to a revival of the industry on a much larger scale than they had been able to do. The same materials, colors, and methods are used as in the originals. There are only five colors, a deep, rich, brownish red; blue; green; yellow; black, which is used only to outline and accentuate a design.

The method of making is to first cure the biscuit in a dark room by gradually moving it to the light. After being subjected to the light for a certain time, it is moved into the sun and dried until thoroughly cured. Before being painted it is dried in the oven. A glaze is then applied, which dries very rapidly. Over that the design is painted. The tiles are then placed in the oven with stilts separating the pieces. The design is painted on free-hand with no other aid than a painting wheel similar to a potter's wheel operated by foot. This pottery though modern in manufacture is but a continuation of old pieces, even to form, design and coloring. The formula of the old colors remains the secret of the original potters as in other branches of the art.

A. R. R.

My Rarest Finds

JUST a bit of rhyming
To tell you all about
A jaunt I took, Antiqueing,
To ferret treasures out.

I jingled doorbells up and down
A quaint old village street
And asked of dear old ladies,
So primly dressed and sweet,

If they mayhap had tucked away
A thing or two of yesterday.

The treasures that were brought to light
With gentle hand and tender eye
Enriched my heart with sheer delight.
A romance here that ne'er will die.

And when at last I closed the door
On yesteryear's embrace,
I'd added richly to my store,
Rare manners, tender grace.

And so mayhap I've tucked away
The rarest things of yesterday.

H. LIGHTFOOT FORBES.

Summer Exhibition in Koenigsberg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE city of Koenigsberg and the Prussia Museum are to have, this coming summer, an important exhibition of east Prussian castles and manor houses. The exhibition will include original architectural blue prints of castles and manor houses, landscape garden plans, oil paintings, water colors, engravings, drawings of castles and manor houses, and full-color eighteenth-century lithographs of landscapes of east Prussia.

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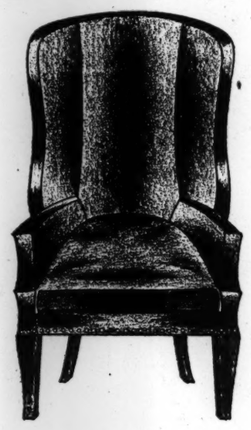

An Interesting Collection of

English 18th Century

EASY CHAIRS

AU QUATRIEME has just received in a recent shipment from *England* a delightful group of 18th century easy chairs. The type is sometimes overlooked in considerations of the furniture design of the period, but it was far indeed from non-existent. For if the 18th century carried elegance and grace to a point never since equalled, it also made a fine art of comfort. And nothing could better evidence the fact than such chairs as these. They range in character from the big all-enveloping grandfather chair of CHIPPENDALE, covered in dark brown pigskin, to the trim concise SHERATON leather writing chair, so admirable an adjunct to the leather-covered writing table of the period. And from the large CHIPPENDALE elbow chair, very dignified, very handsome and very masculine in its lines, to the delicate drawing room armchair of HEPPLEWHITE with its highly mannered contours and light damask or brocatelle covering. Included in this collection: . . .

A pair of HEPPLEWHITE armchairs covered in yellow brocatelle, circa 1780

A small CHIPPENDALE armchair in yellow damask, circa 1760

A small SHERATON mahogany tub chair covered in brown leather, circa 1800

A small SHERATON mahogany writing chair covered in green leather, circa 1800

A HEPPLEWHITE mahogany tub chair covered in green leather, circa 1780

A pair of CHIPPENDALE mahogany armchairs covered in green leather, circa 1760

Two CHIPPENDALE grandfather chairs covered in brown pigskin, circa 1760

A large CHIPPENDALE tub-chair covered in brown pigskin, circa 1760

Four Regency Painted Side Chairs

Painted black, yellow and gold, their backs are lyre-shaped in the fashion of the day and adorned with crossed bow and quiver. The caned seats are provided with yellow squab cushions. Two SHERATON hall chairs with shield shaped backs are also to be noted in this group.

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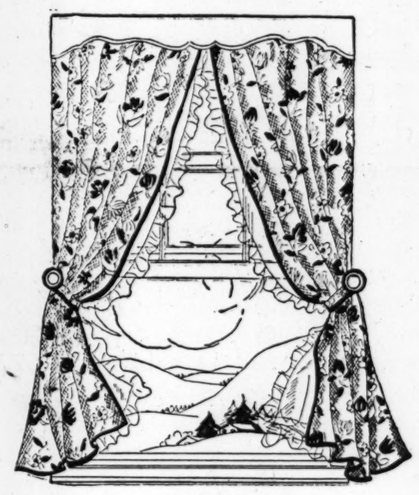
Whatever your sterling need, be it a wedding or twenty-fifth anniversary gift, this group should contain something suitable. There are sandwich trays in several patterns, sugar and cream sets of Colonial design, bowls for fruit or flowers, and of course, vases (12 inch hand engraved). Now see how simple we've made this June for you.



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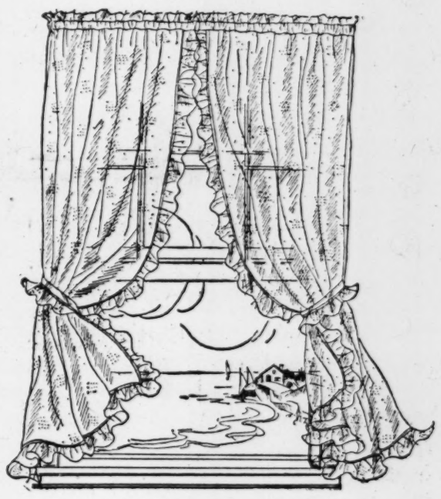


Ruffled Curtains

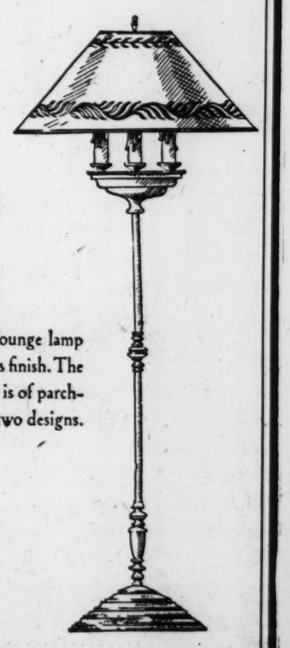
$1.50 a pair

Of exceptionally fine quality marquisette in plain, dotted or figured designs. White, cream or ecru. This is a most unusual opportunity to get curtains of such excellent value so reasonably.

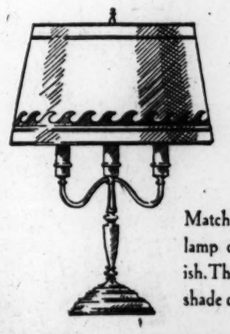
Lamp with Shade

$7.50

Most likely all three of these are just what you need for your summer home. If so, we'd advise you to get them now, because they are such grand values we're afraid they will be gone soon.



One of the new reflector floor lamps. It is of English brass finish and is well designed and constructed.



Three-candle lounge lamp of English brass finish. The 18" flare shade is of parchment paper . . two designs.

Matching three-candle table lamp of English brass finish. The 16" parchment paper shade comes in three designs.

SIXTH FLOOR

EDUCATIONAL

'Open House for Dad'

"I WONDER sometimes if these children really have fathers," said the principal of a large city school. He smiled as he spoke, but behind the smile was a serious desire to make some appeal to, some contact with, the hundreds of men to whom the school life of their children was, he felt sure, important even though they seldom indicated any awareness of its existence.

He knew that distance from the down-town district—the school was in a well-to-do suburb—made it difficult or impossible for fathers to visit the school during recitation hours. He knew that these fathers were probably not even aware of the fun they were missing by not knowing how their children spent the majority of their waking hours nine months of the year.

He decided to solve this problem in a purely masculine way; something concrete; something snappy and to the point; something definite and concentrated, he thought would appeal to men used to applying modern business methods to their activities.

One day in early spring every boy and girl in the school carried home a paper which read something like this:

OPEN HOUSE FOR DAD.

We invite you to come to our school on Friday evening promptly at 7:30.

Only "Dad" is invited to visit the classrooms where teachers are having regular class work from 7:30-8:10.

Most Mothers can visit classes during regular hours. This is not so easy for Dad, so we have planned to give him a chance to see what school is like in 1930.

Below was the definite program for the evening, also directions for reaching the Manual Training and Home Economics rooms where displays of work were arranged—the latter in the form of refreshments, truly a practical means of displaying the art to man!

At the bottom of the page was a dotted line on which Dad must sign if he expected a chair among those set around the wall for the event. This final means of "closing the deal" was little short of a stroke of genius, for Dad, once committed, could not later produce the usual alibi of another engagement, out-of-town customers, or an unexpected conference.

First-Hand Report

The "Dad" who told me of his visit was a Third Grade father. The subject just then being studied in the room was Japan, and everywhere were evidences of it.

"The first things that struck me were how many sweet little girls there were" (his own child is a girl) "and how calm, smiling and pretty the teacher was with her yellow hair and blue dress." He had been hearing enthusiastic comments about the teacher all year, of course, and was delighted to find the atmosphere so charming.

"Then when I sat down with the other men around the wall I commenced to observe the details of the room. There were long cut-out posters above the blackboard of Japanese subjects—really artistic and well made. Remarkable for such young children."

Just inside the door, he told me, was a sort of bulletin board covered with green burlap on which were pinned original stories and poems by the children. In one corner of the room was a "library" of Japanese subjects, all books brought by the children and adding interest to the study of that country.

"In the front of the room was a sand-box where a miniature estate, or home or something was represented; paper house, bridge, rickshaw, people, etc. Streams made by pushing the sand away from the light bottom of the box, ran through the estate; and there were flowers."

Correlated Subjects

The thing that impressed him most was the way in which the subject before the class permeated everything the children studied. It was his first contact with correlation of subjects as it is practiced in the best modern educational methods.

"There was a Japanese 'store' in a corner of the room. I was told they studied arithmetic in connection with it."

This "store" was made by the class. From opposite sides at the top of the blackboard two slender pieces of pine were nailed, to come together across the corner. Brown wrapping-paper then made the ceiling and walls of the open-front store. A huge school-made, crayon-colored paper lantern hung from the center of the ceiling.

"It was very striking and colorful and all made out of practically nothing," this father said.

"For purposes of display there were lemon crates turned on end, filled with bright things the children had made. Parasols, fans, lanterns, pictures, dolls and flowers had occupied little hands for many hours, I'm certain."

Mixed with these efforts of construction were Japanese loans from home; a blue marmalade jar, a brass tray, a red teapot, and best of all a dozen clinking coins from across the sea.

"On the brown paper walls, acting as a background for the store display, were more colored posters. From across the room the effect was that of looking at a fragment of the rainbow," explained this appreciative father.

So that Dad would not go away with the idea that one country loomed too large on the horizon, a gift had been made for him by his child; it was a booklet with a brilliant yellow cover named, "Child Life in Other Lands." On the cover was a round map representing the world and from four opposite points peeped an Eskimo, Indian, Dutch and Japanese child. The four pages in the booklet showed original crayon pictures of some phase of child life in each land thus far studied as it had appealed to the child making the book.

New to Him

Arithmetic papers, writing papers, spelling papers were on display, and the entire history of transportation, made by pasting on a long sheet of wrapping paper pictures of the subject found and cut out of magazines at home by the children, was proudly held before Dad's somewhat startled gaze.

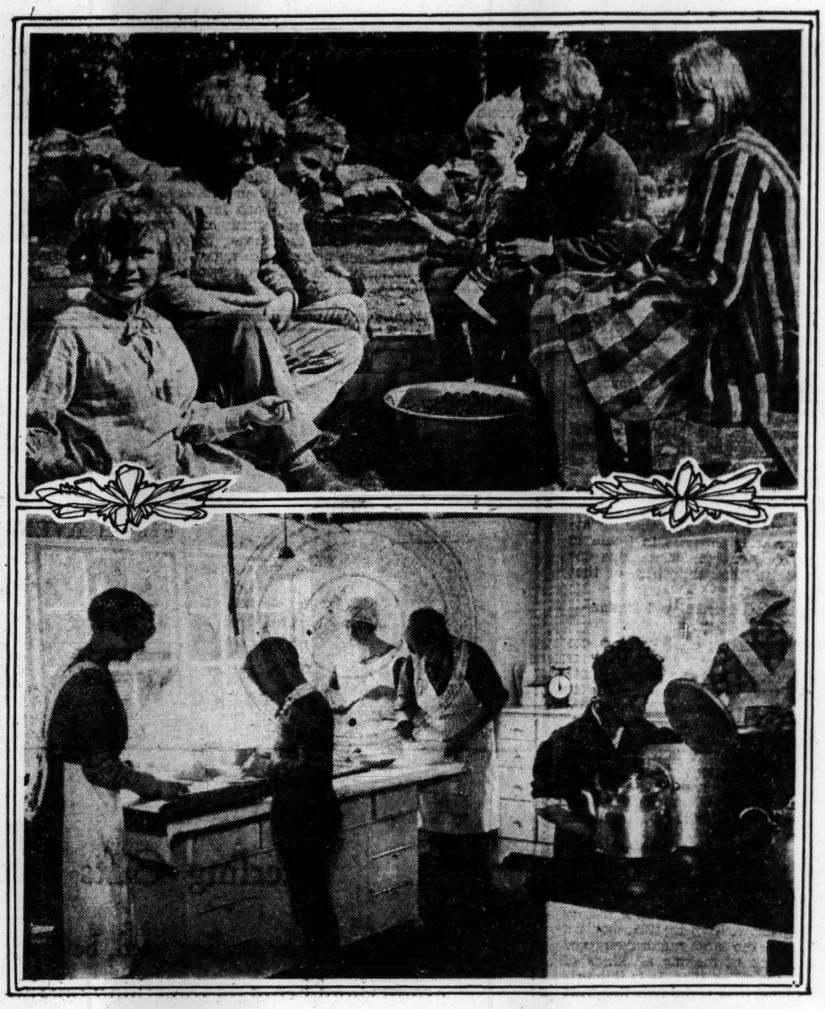
When pressed for details of the room's decorations. Dad remembered that iris was appropriately set about in vases. A great many pink blossoms, too, were in glass jars covered with colored paper and thus turned into glorified vases.

"It was certainly enlightening," Dad admitted. "It was the sort of sample that made me want a great deal more."

His conversation showed pride in what his own child had accomplished. He admitted that right on the spot he had secretly thought his own daughter the cutest child in the room, and that she made a highly creditable showing.

"It opened a new world for us to enter together," he said. "I can understand so much better what my child is telling me about now. We will both be benefited by this contact, and I mean to do it as often as I can."

This father's experience multiplied by 80 per cent of the fathers of the school—that is the number the principal assured me he actually had out for open house for Dad—shows the tremendous and far-reaching influence that results from the friendly coöperation of the masculine part of home and school.



Siljan Summer Camp, Sweden, Where the Daily Routine of Work Is Turned Into Play. Here Two Separate Groups Are Preparing a Meal.

What Summer Camp Is Beginning to Mean in Sweden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm

THE American summer-camp idea translated into Swedish is not easily recognizable at first glance as one comes to the charming cluster of houses that form Siljansgården, the Siljan Summer Camp, at Tällberg, in the heart of the province of Dalecarlia in central Sweden. The old timber houses, 10 in all, are in true Dalecarlian tradition, and several of the rooms are furnished with the delightful hand-woven rugs and tapestries, pewter plates, dignified tables, chairs, corner cupboards and sofas that perpetuate the pleasing simplicity of old peasant designs.

But on closer acquaintance the American visitor soon begins to recognize certain familiar features of the summer camp as he knows it. Several years ago Mrs. Signe Berger-Alm visited the United States with the special purpose of studying educational systems there, and she brought back to Sweden a comprehensive knowledge of the ideas and ideals of summer camps and a determination to establish at least one institution of the kind in her own country. With the coöperation of her husband, Harald Alm, well known in Swedish educational circles, the plan has now materialized. This season the Siljan Summer Camp begins its fourth year of work and play. Last year the total enrollment was 67, the range of ages of the boys and girls being between 8 and 16.

Day Program

The idea of comradeship and good fellowship is stressed. The children are made to feel that they are a part of a community and that they are to share in work and in play. They begin the day with song, standing perhaps on the rolling expanse of grounds, strewn with golden-hearted daisies in early summer, that slopes gradually down to the shores of beautiful blue Lake Siljan. Then come appointed tasks followed by lunch and a "silent hour" that has a pronounced effect in establishing a beautiful calm and quiet in the little groups. The afternoon is devoted to bathing, in the lake or in the sunshine, and to organized sports or voluntary games and play.

In sports, the idea of championship and contest is never stressed as the goal. Training in athletics and gymnastics has been a specialty of Mrs. Alm's both in Sweden and in China, where she spent several years. It often happens that the boys and girls of their own accord join the groups who have organized athletic training at some hour during the afternoon, despite the fact that the very hour is theirs to roam at large within the precincts of the camp and to invent any form of play that appeals to them.

A rainy evening at the Siljan Summer Camp is ever a joyous occasion. All gather before the open fire and tell stories and read favorite poems. Once a week comes the "question-and-answer" evening, when the children write out questions regarding any phase of life that has puzzled them, and the seriousness with which their questions are answered and discussed helps to develop their individuality while it also accentuates their relation to the group.

What It Has Led To

The success of the summer camp has led to a continuation school through the winter months. Then an entirely new group of pupils come, and more formal instruction begins. Despite the fact that the general plan is a marked innovation in the general Swedish school system, it is already accredited and placed on a par with the regular school instruction. In the transplanting of the American idea into this environment, certain obstacles were encountered. At first the idea that the children were supposed to help with the actual work of the camp met with opposition from certain parents as well as children. But the antagonism was soon overcome. The plan proved practical and reasonable.

Most of all, this very insistence on sharing in the duty of "building" the camp—one day it might be actual laying of brick tiles as a roof for a new building, and another it consisted of picking blueberries in the woods for the supper tables—has helped to make the children feel that they "belong." They are always eager to come back. And they have one privilege that would be an unforgettable experience for any camp of boys and girls in the United States. Once a year, around midsummer, the children of the Siljan camp climb a high peak in the vicinity to watch through the "white night" of the northern summer and see the mystic silver of the long twilight shade, without intervening darkness, into the rose of dawn.

Teachers Given Vacation Bonus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evansville, Ind.

ONE hundred Evansville school teachers have packed their bags for vacations—with pay! They are off to the north, south, east and west traveling at the expense of the school board which each year appropriates $10,000 for this purpose.

One hundred teachers are allowed the bonus each summer and because the number is limited there are always scores who have to await the coming of another season. Exactly 248 applied this year. But this school board which wants its teachers to keep moving in the summer, and, consequently, to keep learning, has a way of evening matters so that no one is deprived of his chance of traveling.

Length of service in the Evansville school system determines those who receive the awards except in the cases of those who enjoyed the privilege the year previous. Foreign shores are calling some this summer and to those who choose travel in Europe goes a check for $200. London, Paris, Rome, Berlin or any place the teacher cares to go.

But here the school board steps in and gets a little more specific. A bonus is paid to those who make a trip to points of historic interest in the East. This tour includes Washington, D. C., Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson's home at Monticello and to the American "cradle of liberty," Philadelphia.

Another American trip for which the board will dig down in its pocket and pay $100 is to the Pacific coast. No place in particular is specified for the western trip. "We only insist that those going west go far enough to be able to stick their toes in the Pacific Ocean," says John O. Chewning, superintendent.

A third way in which a bonus may be earned is to take summer work in some college or university. A teacher may earn $100 by taking five semester hours in certain subjects.

A fourth way in which a bonus may be earned is by attendance at the National Education Association convention. Last year it was in Atlantic City. Those who attended were paid $100. This year it is nearer Evansville—in Columbus, O.—and the bonus is cut to $50.

That the system is a success and is paying big dividends can be seen in the enthusiasm shown by Superintendent Chewning who believes that the knowledge gained by teachers in their travels is reflected in the classroom, and thereby the school board's investment pays dividends right back to the taxpayers in the form of first-hand knowledge imparted to the pupils.

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There was from the first something curiously arresting about it—as if we would not be permitted to pass it by even though we chose to, as of course we did not. Monarch absolute and undisputed, as it were, it demanded homage from all who dared to trespass into its domain. Who were we to expect favors and concessions? Hardly had we entered the quiet maple-shaded village of F. F. V. origin than its presence was announced and its sovereignty suspected. The Elm, it was called, in tones clearly implying both capitalization and italics. No epithet was applied nor was one needed. It was as if our hostess said, "The King!" with due reverence in both voice and gesture. We instantly became aware of it as a power to be reckoned with. Early the next morning we were told that arrangements had been made for us to pay our fealty. It had not been considered necessary to consult us, nor would we have demurred had time or inclination forbidden. That would have been lèse majesté.

Impressive and even theatrical as these introductory features had been, they were not sufficient to prepare us for the tree that actually met our eyes, it being an object for which familiar words and measures could not prepare. There it was—but what could be said of it? In the moment of contact thoughts became ineffable, words worse than futile. We could only stand and stare, seeking and grasping for adequate symbols of comparison. For each of us this was the superlative in elms that towered above; that much at any rate we could comprehend. Our common impulse was to discard such ordinary mundane standards as feet, yards, meters. If these were inadequate to express its exceptional bulk, how much less would they convey the majesty attending it! It was significant that no measurements had been made by those who dwelt nearest. That was as we would have it, we agreed.

Scorning to profane it by vulgar comparisons with tree or house we paid our homage and went our way. I might have rejoiced that it was a native American species and not the transplanted British cousin for which I affect a prejudice. I did not. That too would have been profanation little removed from the base reckoning of cords or board feet. All species were ennobled, all prejudices forgotten in that presence. I am sorry now that I did not question you regarding the source of Corot's elms at the time. His trees are elms, are they not? I shall always think so now.

Nymphs and fairies, I am sure, could find no more fitting rendezvous in a wide radius than that afforded by The Elm. Though no fondly treasured local lore bore witness to the fact, still I feel that we both presumed their preference — and their presence. Indians? You with your keen interest in this particular phase of Americana could hardly fail to consider their unrecorded associations with the tree. How they must have reverenced both it and the sparkling spring at its base! Perchance it was a bond with the mysterious race of mound builders of a still earlier day. To what unexplored depths might it not lead? What secrets might it not tell to those capable of understanding?

Its rather meager chronicle as cherished by the chatelaine of the day we found not devoid of interest. Very pretty was the legend of a pioneer Quaker meeting held in its shade until a log meeting house could be built beyond the hill. It required but slight use of the imagination to see the gray-garbed men and women assembling for their hour of silent meditation on the peaceful Firstday morning. Did they lay aside their tasks to gather on Fourthdays too as was the custom elsewhere? Once, we were told, they came hither to witness a Quaker marriage—that uniquely simple ceremony harking back beyond the seventeenth century Church of England service, perhaps even to Ruth and Boaz, who in a like manner took each other in the presence of the people without the exercise of the priestly prerogative. It was as if the leaves whispered, "promising with divine assistance," as we heard the story and scanned the yellow marriage certificate in the near-by farmhouse. Do you not remember?

F. H.

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The Tide

The tide makes music
At the foot of the beach;
The waves sing together,
Rumble of breakers.
Ships there are swaying
Into the distance,
Thrum of the cordage,
Slap of the sails.

The tide makes music
At the foot of the beach;
Low notes of an organ
'Gainst the dull clang of bells.
The tide's tense purple
On the untrodden sand:
Its throat is blue,
Its hands are gold.

The tide makes music:
The tide all day
Catches light from the clouds
That float over the sky.
Ocean, old serpent,
Coils up and uncoils;
With sinuous motion,
With rustle of scales.

—From "Preludes and Symphonies," by JOHN GOULD FLETCHER.

Returning Colonials

When, having braved the bergs and cyclones of the desolate South Pacific, and rounded the Horn; having lain becalmed in the Doldrums, bartered Cross for Plough, and snatched a glimpse of the Western Isles: when the homeward-bound vessel is come level with Finisterre and begins to skirt the Bay, those aboard her get the impression of passing, at one stroke, into home waters. Gone are alike polar blasts and perfumed or desert-dry breezes; gone opalescent dawns, orange-green sunsets, and nights when the very moon shines warm, the black mass of ocean sluggish as pitch. The region the homing wanderer now enters is alive with associations. These tumbling crested marbled seas, now slate-gray, now of a cold ultramarine, seem but the offings of those that wash his native shores; and they are peopled for him by the salt-water ghosts of his ancestors, the great navigators, who traced this road through the high seas on their voyages of adventure and discovery. The fair winds that belly the sails, or the head winds that thwart the vessel's progress, are the romping southwest gales adrip with moisture, or the bleak northeasters which scour his island home and make it one of the windy corners of the world. Not a breath of balmy softness remains. There is a rawness in the air, a keener saltier tang; the sad-coloured sky broods low, or is swept by scud that flies before the wind; trailing mists blot out the horizon. And these and other indelible memories beginning to pull at his heart-strings, it is over with his long patience. After tranquilly enduring the passage of some fifteen thousand watery miles he now falls to chafing, and to tell off the days that still divide him from port and home.

On an autumn morning in the late 'sixties that smart clipper, the Red Jacket, of some seven hundred tons burden, entered the English Channel, and having rolled about for a while, for want of a breeze to steady her, picked up a fine free following wind, and forged ahead at a speed of eight and a half knots an hour.

At the eagerly awaited cry of "Land ho!" from the foretop, an excited bunch of cuddy-passengers and their ladies, all markedly colonial in dress and bearing, swarmed to the side of the vessel, and set to raking and probing the distance. Telescopes and spy-glasses traveled from hand to hand, arms were silhouetted, exclamations flew, the female gaze, adrift in space, was gallantly piloted to the sober level of the horizon. And even the most skeptical convinced that the dusky shadow on the water's rim was, in truth, the goal of their journeying, three cheers were called for and given, the gentlemen swung their hats with an "England for ever!" the ladies blew kisses and fluttered their kerchiefs.—HENRY HANDEL RICHARDSON, in "The Way Home."

Amager Interior and Costumes

DENMARK owes a debt of gratitude to the artist, J. J. Exner, who has so faithfully represented in his pictures the commonplace things of his day (some sixty years ago). Many of the grandmothers and great-grandmothers of that country today were wearing in his time the national dresses themselves, so Exner's pictures are held dear to the memories of childhood days, and the atmosphere of sunshiny contentment which pervades them.

"A Visit to Grandfather" shows the dress of the Amager people, who live on a small island, now connected with Copenhagen by a bridge. They were originally of Dutch descent and came to Denmark in the reign of Christian II, whose wife, Dyveke, was from that country. He gave them land on the island so that they could supply the people of Copenhagen with vegetables. Many of the jovial looking women to be seen in the fruit and flower market today are still using a part of the Amager dress, the main part being of black, with broad bands of color woven at the foot.

The mother in the picture is wearing a dress of black satin, with a broad band of color, and an apron of a thinner material, with many pleats. The small child's dress has a bodice of black velvet with armlets of colored embroidery; in these armlets metal or gold thread was often introduced, as in the case of the older girl at the door. The child's bonnet, too, is of velvet with embroidery. The short baggy trousers of the grandfather are of dark blue, gathered into a band above the ankle, which with the wooden shoes have their practical side, for the low-lying island of Amager was often very muddy. The coat was sometimes of velvet in black or dark green, the embroidered buttonholes and silver buttons being a conspicuous feature. The three-cornered shelves in the picture have a carved edge, which is painted in colors of yellow and red tulips, which is a favorite flower.

Exner was evidently on intimate terms with country conditions. Beside the stove is a wooden bench, the seat of which lifts up and forms a bed. In some houses the hens had also a nest under the bed in the winter time. The distaff of white wool against the black "Bilæggerovn" (stove, from "bi," meaning "beside") keeps the shadows in this part from being too dense, especially where the light falls on the rim and spokes of the wheel, and to relieve the monotony of vertical and horizontal lines, formed by the window and cabinet, there is a gleam of metallic surface from the pewter mug (Krus) on the table.

The home of these people is very similar, at the present time. To some, it would be considered primitive, but everything in it is of the best to be obtained. Even the door, which is of carved oak, and is divided into two parts, is typical of the solid virtue on which many of the grandfathers have built their quiet lives and which has helped to make Denmark a prosperous country today.

A Visit to Grandfather. From a Painting by J. J. Exner

A Corsican Woman at the Tuileries

Letizia leaned forward in the carriage and laid a soothing hand on Saveria's trembling one. "There is nothing to fear, cara mia. It is all in honor of my son."

"But we shall never be able to find the Signor Nabulio in this crowd."

"He is in his palace—the Tuileries. We shall soon be there. But if you call him il Signor Nabulio no one will know of whom you are talking. He is now the First Consul—the ruler of the whole of France."

The title had little significance for Saveria. She felt it would not matter who one's son was if one got lost in this jostling, yelling, wild mob. Her eyes sought Signor Fesch's, seated beside his sister. A man ought to know when there was danger. He did not appear disturbed at all. His calm smile was more reassuring than the Signora's words. Still—those surging masses! Would they ever escape them!

At last Signor Nabulio's palace was before them. But instead of offering protection, it appeared to increase the danger. It could hardly be seen for the crowd of people. And there were even more soldiers about it; all of them with drawn swords and waving plumes. The coachman leaned forward and spoke to an officer. The officer saluted. A word of command rang out. A way was cleared. The carriage rattled up to the door. . . .

At last they got through the door and went up the marble staircase. More shining swords and waving plumes. One could touch them now. Yet people were laughing and talking as though they were at a festa. And the Signora was taking it as calmly as though it were only a recevimento at the Governor's palace in Ajaccio. See how steadily she walked, with one hand resting on the Signor Fesch's arm. And how handsome she looked in her black satin gown covered by the rich shawl the Signor Nabulio had brought her from one of those unknown countries he had conquered. No, not the Signor Nabulio—the Signor Primo Console! She must try to remember that. . . . No matter who he was, he was certain to be proud of his mother that day.

Letizia was not nearly so calm as Saveria thought her. She could not overcome her dread of these great gatherings. She would not have come that day if Napolione had not urged her. He said it was going to be a review of the Grand Army, his army, his followers, his friends, all those who had made him great, and that the occasion demanded her presence. If she were not proud of him, she should at least be proud of the glory of France. She was proud of both; he knew that. Then she must show it by coming to the review. She had refused to live with him in the Tuileries; she preferred to live quietly in the house her brother had bought since his arrival in Paris; she was not showing any interest at all in what her son was accomplishing; any one would think she was ashamed of him. Her eyes belied such accusation. And to show approval she must face those disturbing gatherings.

She stopped at the door leading into the vast reception room hung with yellow damask. The whole of the great world appeared gathered there; diplomats, officers of state, generals, strangers from foreign lands, their wives, daughters—a surging, chattering, laughing throng dressed in gorgeous uniforms, glittering decorations, waving plumes, trailing mantles. . . .

The long thundering roll of drums at last gave the signal. There was a rush to gain the windows. Below, in the Carrousel, troops stretched out as far as the eye could see. Officers were giving a last glance at their regiments. Everything must be in perfect order, every man at attention, every gun in place, every cap at the proper angle—otherwise the much-sought word of praise from the general would not be forthcoming. A wave of intense silence swept over the crowd. Then came a roar from every throat. A small man on a white horse had appeared and was slowly, deliberately, attentively making his way through line after line of soldiers. Silence again. A word of praise was spoken here, an order given there, a frown of displeasure cast on some overlooked detail, a short colloquy took place with an officer.

Letizia's eyes grew dim. She reached for her handkerchief. How they loved him, worshipped him, these soldiers whom he had led into Italy, into far away Egypt, and who were now ready to follow wherever he commanded! Their eyes, fixed upon him, spoke eloquently for them. She imagined she could hear their words. "We are ready to give our lives that France may be great—that your name may be the first in the world. Where shall we go! We are ready. Lead the way." That is what they were saying to her child — her little Nabulio — her son of battle. — NORVAL RICHARDSON, in "Mother of Kings."

Pinewood Sparrow's Message

Soon, all too soon, came the day when I must leave the Swamp, with its treasure of adventure and beauty and friendships, and go back to the workaday world whence I had come. My last morning on the island dawned warm and balmy, and I was up before sunrise for a farewell walk through the woods. Near Uncle Billy's shanty, in the top of a high tree, I suddenly heard the song of a pinewoods sparrow which, though wintering on the island, evidently thought summer had come again—the same wonderful song I had heard there the spring before.

The fox sparrow of the Far North has a song whose notes are as rich and beautiful as gold. The minor cadences of the white-throated sparrow, the silver flute-notes of the field sparrow, which sings in the twilight, and the dreamy melody of the vesper sparrow are all beautiful; but the pinewoods sparrow has a mystery in his song which is not of earth. As I listened, I saw Uncle Billy in the distance and beckoned him to join me. When at last the bird stopped singing and flew away, the old man drew a deep breath.

"Do you know," he said, "when I hear that bird sing, I believe I'm goin' to live forever."

"Why, of course you are, Uncle Billy," I assured him. "We all are."

"Well," he replied slowly, "I know that the preachers say so, an' I used to think so, too—when I was young. Now—I ain't so sure. But when I hear that bird sing—I know it, I know it." — SAMUEL SCOVILLE JR., in "Wild Honey."

Scelta di Signori

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA RACCOMANDAZIONE di Giosuè ai figliuoli d'Israele: "E se pur non vi aggrada di servire al Signore, sceglietevi oggi a cui volete servire", si presenta di nuovo ad ogni generazione. Molti sembrano ancora essere attaccati alle pignatte delle carni d'Egitto, sarebbe a dire agli appetiti sensuali simboleggiati da esse. Un numero maggiore avrebbe, indubbiamente, decisa questa questione correttamente molto tempo fa se non fosse per quella inveterata tendenza nella natura umana che o segue la rotta di costumi stabiliti, o si spinge all'estremo opposto e si rivolta contro l'ordine di cose esistente senza offrire nulla di meglio in cambio. In questa epoca di progresso economico, quando lo sciupio viene costantemente eliminato, è venuto il tempo in cui bisognerebbe apprezzare più interamente i veri valori, e tollerare di meno in meno le loro falsificazioni.

Per rintracciare i passi già fatti divien necessario uno studio delle Scritture. Benchè la rivelazione del solo Dio fosse venuta ad Abramo, pure i suoi discendenti, che si erano rapidamente moltiplicati divenendo una grande nazione, furono a suo tempo soggetti alla tirannia. Quando Mosè sorse a liberare i figliuoli d'Israele, Faraone si rifiutò persistentemente di lasciarli andare, dicendo: "Chi è il Signore, chè io ubbidisca alla sua voce, per lasciare andare Israele? Io non conosco il Signore, e anche non lascerò andare Israele". E quando, dopo quaranta anni di disciplina nel deserto, la terra promessa fu finalmente raggiunta e Giosuè era succeduto a Mosè, il primo trovò la pratica dell'idolatria ancora prevalente fra il popolo; onde il bisogno del vigoroso ammonimento citato sopra.

Nel Nuovo Testamento l'idea della devozione di tutto cuore al solo Dio è svolta ancora di più. Cristo Gesù esplicitamente ne tratta nel Sermone sulla Montagna, nel quale dice: "Niuno può servire a due signori; perciocchè o ne odierà l'uno, e amerà l'altro; ovvero, si atterrà all'uno, e sprezzerà l'altro; voi non potete servire a Dio ed a Mammona". La parola "mammona", come è usata qui, è evidentemente un sinonimo per materialità, talchè la scelta da farsi è fra Spirito e materia.

Nei nostri giorni la scoperta della Scienza Cristiana da parte di Mary Baker Eddy ci offre ancor più aiuto nel fare la nostra scelta fra i signori; giacchè non solo dimostra che lo Spirito è la sola sostanza, ma che la materia, non essendo altro che un falso concetto apparentemente esternizzato, non ha nè permanenza nè valore intrinseco. Secondo la Scienza Cristiana, carnalità e materialità possono essere considerati come termini equivalenti; ed essere il proprio signore, se vuol dire far prevalere la propria volontà, significa essere soggetto ad una credenza nella volontà personale o mortale, che può divenire il peggiore di tutti i tiranni. Riguardo a questo stato di pensiero, Mrs. Eddy scrive in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 407): "La soggezione dell'uomo ai signori più imperiosi—passione, egoismo, invidia, odio, e vendetta—viene sopraffatta soltanto da una lotta potente". Nel paragrafo seguente essa presenta il rimedio metafisico, che si mostra essere alla portata di ogni studioso sincero: "Che lo schiavo del desiderio errato apprenda le lezioni della Scienza Cristiana, ed egli potrà sopraffare quel desiderio, e salire un gradino nella scala della salute, della felicità, e dell'esistenza". A giudicare da questo ideale, chi non ha bisogno di emancipazione da qualche forma di servitù? Anche Gesù pregò affinchè la volontà di Dio lo governasse, e dimostrò la sua sincerità col sacrificare il suo tutto terrestre nel servizio del suo Creatore e dell'umanità.

Gli Scientisti Cristiani considerano Cristo Gesù quale loro Signore e guida, e cercano seriamente di camminare nelle sue orme. Sono pronti a cominciare colle dimostrazioni minori di conquista di sè stessi, e indi di superare le forme più sottili di sensualismo e di egoismo. Coll'ottenere la supremazia sui falsi appetiti e sulle false abitudini, è essenziale nella Scienza Cristiana che se ne conosca l'irrealtà, cosicchè quando vengono abbandonati, non si senta la mancanza od il rimpianto di nulla. La vera felicità, essendo spirituale, è il dono di Dio e per questo soddisfacente. Così stando le cose, la scelta dei signori non dovrebbe essere difficile da farsi, poichè involve soltanto uno scambio dell'irreale per il reale. Questo passo conduce necessariamente alla dissoluzione della supposta associazione del bene col male; poichè stabilisce il bene soltanto quale effetto della divina Mente e rivela Iddio quale Supremo Sovrano dell'uomo e dell'universo.

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Prescience

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming!
Among the alders by the stream I heard a partridge drumming;
I heard a partridge drumming, June, a welcome with his wings,
And felt a softness in the air half Summer's and half Spring's.

I knew that you were nearing, June, I knew that you were nearing—
I saw it in the bursting buds of roses in the clearing;
The roses in the clearing, June, were blushing pink and red,
For they had heard upon the hills the echo of your tread.

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming,
For every warbler in the wood a song of joy was humming.
I know that you are here, June, I know that you are here—
The fairy month, the merry month, the laughter of the year!

—DOUGLAS MALLOCH, in "The Woods."

Choice of Masters

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSHUA'S charge to the children of Israel, "And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve," presses anew on each generation. Many seem still to cling to the fleshpots of Egypt, which is to say, to the sensual appetites typified thereby. Greater numbers would, no doubt, have settled this question rightly long ago were it not for that deep-seated tendency in human nature which either falls into the rut of established customs, or else swings to the opposite extreme and rebels against the existing order without offering anything better in exchange. In this age of economic progress, when waste is being steadily eliminated, it is high time that true values were more fully appreciated, and that their counterfeits were less and less tolerated.

To trace footsteps already taken, a study of the Scriptures becomes essential. Although the revelation of the one God came to Abraham, yet his descendants, who had rapidly multiplied into a great people, were eventually subjected to tyranny. When Moses arose to free the children of Israel, Pharaoh persistently refused to let them go, saying: "Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go." And when, after forty years of discipline in the wilderness, the land of promise was at length reached and Joshua had succeeded Moses, the former found the practice of idolatry still prevalent among the people; hence, the need of the strong admonition quoted above.

In the New Testament the idea of whole-hearted devotion to the one God is further unfolded. Christ Jesus explicitly sets it forth in the Sermon on the Mount, wherein he says: "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." The word "mammon," as here used, is clearly a synonym for materiality, so that the choice to be made is between Spirit and matter.

In our own day the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy renders us still further assistance in making our choice between masters; for not only does it prove that Spirit is the only true substance, but that matter, being naught but a false concept seemingly externalized, has neither permanency nor intrinsic value. According to Christian Science, fleshliness and materiality may be regarded as interchangeable terms; and to be one's own master, if that means to have one's own way, is to be subject to a belief in a personal or mortal will, which may be the worst of all tyrants. In reference to this state of thought, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 407), "Man's enslavement to the most relentless masters—passion, selfishness, envy, hatred, and revenge—is conquered only by a mighty struggle." In the following paragraph she presents the metaphysical remedy, which is shown to be within the reach of any sincere student: "Let the slave of wrong desire learn the lessons of Christian Science, and he will get the better of that desire, and ascend a degree in the scale of health, happiness, and existence." Judged according to this standard, who is not in need of emancipation from some sort of bondage? Even Jesus prayed that God's will should govern him, and he proved his sincerity by laying down his earthly all in the service of his Maker and mankind.

Christian Scientists regard Christ Jesus as their Master and guide, and they are earnestly striving to walk in his footsteps. They are willing to begin with the lesser demonstrations of self-conquest, and thence overcome the more subtle forms of sensualism and selfishness. In gaining the mastery over false appetites and habits, it is essential in Christian Science for one to know their unreality, so that when these are forsaken nothing is missed or regretted. True happiness, being spiritual, is the gift of God, and is therefore satisfying. This being the case, the choice of masters should not be difficult to make, for it involves only an exchange of the unreal for the real. This step necessarily leads to the dissolution of that suppositional partnership of good and evil; for it establishes good alone as the effect of the divine Mind, and reveals God as the Supreme Ruler of man and the universe.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Sarah Bush Lincoln Arrives

Little Abe and Sarah, living in the lonesome cabin on Little Pigeon Creek, Indiana, got a nice surprise one morning when four horses and a wagon came into their clearing, and their father jumped off, then Sarah Bush Lincoln, the new wife and mother, then John, Sarah, and Matilda Johnston, Sarah Bush's three children by her first husband. Next off the wagon came a feather mattress, feather pillows, a black walnut bureau, a large clothes-chest, a table, chairs, pots and skillets, knives, forks, spoons.

Abe ran his fingers over the slick wood of the bureau, pushed his fist into the feather pillows, sat in the new chairs, and wondered to himself, because this was the first time he had touched such fine things, such soft slick things.

"Here's your new mammy," his father told Abe as the boy looked up at the strong large-boned, rosy woman, with a kindly face and eyes, with a steady voice, steady ways. . . . As one of her big hands held his head against her skirt he felt like a cold chick warming under the soft feathers of a big wing. She took the corn-husks Abe had been sleeping on, piled them in the yard and said they would be good for a pig-pen later on; and Abe sunk his head . . . that night in a feather pillow and feather mattress.

Ten years pass with that cabin on Little Pigeon Creek for a home, and that farm and neighborhood the soil for growth. Abe Lincoln grows up. His father talks about the waste of time in "eddication"; it is enough "to larn readin', writin', cipherin'"; but the stanch, yearning stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, comes between the boy and the father. And the father listens to the stepmother and lets her have her way.—From "Abe Lincoln Grows Up," by CARL SANDBURG.

Brooklyn Bridge

How the great bridge lightly floats
Like a sea-bird poised to soar.
Yet cannot leave the place of boats
Nor tides in-shore, out-shore.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIEHEW.

Madeira Bullock Cart

As the hills are too steep for the use of horses, bullock carts are used as carriages. Such comfort as you may derive from a calico-covered sledge, passing slowly over cobbles as large as your head, drawn by sedate white oxen, acquaints you with one way of seeing the sights of Madeira. There is every opportunity for uninterrupted penance, but your pleasure in the beauty of ridge and ravine, the fragrance of grape and flower, the friendly faces of natives and lovely view of the harbor, more than compensate for the acrobatic alertness with which you balance at the corner, sharply going up or down when the bullock boy throws his bunch of oiled waste under the runners to help the patient oxen with their load. Slopes terraced by vineyard or cane grove blend the crimson of bougainvillea with green or ardent yellow or lovely blue. Masses of rose and violet seen from the harbor upon the sides of the mountain are again the crimson vine that dominates the color of upland vegetation.

From the white villas of the hill the roadstead forms a moving picture of fair sights. Steep, narrow streets lead to the white piaza where sunshine flecks bright headdress and grey tree-trunk with charming directness. From geranium, jasmine, rosemary of the hill you go to the fruit market where pear, orange, lemon and fig are sold. . . . Apples, pomegranates, loquats, guavas bank the fruit stall of the plaza, contrasting with fish and vegetables of remarkable quality and variety. — EMELINE ABBEY DUNN, in "Mediterranean Picture Lands."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LACROSSE TEAM FROM U. S. WINS 7-5

Intercollegiates Come From Behind to Win From Canadian Twelve

INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE SERIES

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
United States	1	0	7	5
Canada	0	1	5	7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Something of a surprise was caused here on Friday, June 13, when the team of United States intercollegiate lacrosse players defeated Oshawa, Canadian champions and Mann Cup holders, by 7 to 5 in the first of a two-game series for the international lacrosse title and the Lally Cup. The game was the best played here in recent years and the winners came from behind with three goals in the last period to win, their superior condition, speed and stamina, being the deciding factors. The Americans showed unexpected team work in their attacks on goal and they presented a stubborn defense when the smooth-working Oshawa attack tried to work in close. They used their bodies to advantage and gradually wore down the Canadian champions.

The winners scored the first goal of the game, but were trailing, 4 to 2, at the end of the first quarter and 4 to 2 at half time. They tied the score at 4—all, but Oshawa came through with a goal to lead, 5 to 4, going into the last 20 minutes.

Play was spectacular at all times, with seldom an idle second, while there was little of the mid-field ragging. Both teams speeded up the ball on the attack, and the goals were continuously being approached. The Americans made the most of their scoring opportunities and seldom shot from long range, practically all their goals being scored from close in, or almost on the edge of the crease. Oshawa tried the same style, but after the first half it could not break through the giant rear guard that mounted in front of the American goal. Total goals count, with the second game being played here Saturday, June 14. The summary:

UNITED STATES OSHAWA (CANADA)

Stevens (Yale), 1st a.....1st d. Silk
Gould (Dartmouth), 2d a....2d d. Smithson
Finnegan (Union), 3d, a.....3d d, Spencer
Paige (Colgate), c.....c. De Gray
Galbraith (Hobart), 3d d...3d a, Doddemead
Smith (Yale), 2d d.....2d a, Davidson
Heagy (Maryland), 1st d.....1st a, Golden
Jenifer (Princeton), cp.....ih, White
Kearney (Rutgers), p.....oh, Stephenson
Latimer (Rutgers), oh.....p, Hubbell
Evans (Maryland), ih.....cp, Coulter
Kelly (Maryland), g.....g, Wilson

Score—U. S. Intercollegiates 7. Oshawa (Canada), 5. Goals—Evans 2, Stevens 2, Finnegan, Gould, Paige for Intercollegiates; De Gray, Davidson, Stephenson, Golden, Barron for Oshawa. Assists—Paige for Intercollegiates; De Gray, Davidson for Oshawa. Substitutes—Evanston (Rutgers), Utz (Princeton), Brophy (Harvard), Champion (Cornell) for Intercollegiates; Fox, Hall, Bond for Oshawa. Referee—Charles Querrie, Toronto. Judge of play—L. J. Korn, Swarthmore University.

PRINCETON DOWNS PENN M. C. AT POLO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton University polo team sprang a terrific surprise on that of the Pennsylvania Military College, in the opening match of the Intercollegiate Polo Association championships, transferred to the home of the winners as a part of the program for commencement. Bringing several of its indoor stars back into the lineup, Princeton came through victor by a score of 10 to 7, leading all the way, and holding its own in a final scoring scramble in the final of the six chukkers.

This was largely due to the return of William Post 3d, who was a tower of strength indoors, but has been out of the lineup in the preliminary games this spring. While he was not the chief scorer, playing at No. 3, he gave the team a stability which left his associates free to carry on a most effective attack. Albert B. MacDonald, promoted to the squad this spring for the first time, has also added strength to the defense, and the powerful attack of the Pennsylvanians fell down before his tactics. The summary:

PRINCETON	PENN. M. C.
No. 1—John Lemp	J. L. Pickering
No. 2—L. K. Firestone	H. H. Tietel
No. 3—William Post 3d	J. C. Smith
Back—A. B. MacDonald	W. H. Nicholls Jr.

Score—Princeton University 10, Pennsylvania Military College 7. Goals—Firestone 3, MacDonald 3, Post 2, Lemp 2 for Princeton; Nicholls 4, Pickering 3 for P. M. C. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

PRINCETON PLAYER HAS UNIQUE RECORD

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—When Edward O. Wittmer '30 of Southampton, L. I., plays in the Yale-Princeton baseball game Saturday, June 13, he will complete a record of participating in more than 150 college sports contests and earning eight major and one minor athletic awards.

The athlete graduates with three letters for varsity football, three for baseball and three for basketball. The first year of his participation in basketball the sport was a minor activity and consequently he did not receive a major sport insignia.

In three years Wittmer, a backfield man, scored 132 points for the Princeton football team, including three touchdowns made when Princeton defeated Ohio State, 20-0, in 1927.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	39	21	.650
New Orleans	36	22	.621
Birmingham	29	30	.492
Little Rock	30	32	.484
Nashville	29	31	.483
Atlanta	27	33	.450
Chattanooga	27	33	.450
Mobile	22	37	.373

RESULTS FRIDAY

Atlanta 7, Little Rock 6.
Nashville 15, Mobile 5.
Birmingham 4, Memphis 2.
Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	35	17	.673
St. Paul	28	22	.560
Columbus	28	23	.549
Toledo	28	24	.538
Indianapolis	25	23	.521
Kansas City	23	26	.469
Minneapolis	17	32	.347
Milwaukee	18	35	.340

RESULTS FRIDAY

Columbus 9, St. Paul 7.
Toledo 13, Minneapolis 1.

Lancashire Only Undefeated Side

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st inns. Led	Beh.	AWR	Pts
Lancashire	5	0	2	2	1	60
Nottinghamshire	5	1	2	1	0	53
Kent	6	3	0	0	0	48
Surrey	1	1	4	4	1	44
Warwickshire	2	1	4	2	0	42
Derbyshire	4	2	1	0	1	41
Yorkshire	4	1	1	1	0	40
Gloucestershire	3	1	0	4	0	36
Sussex	2	2	1	4	0	33
Glamorganshire	1	2	4	1	0	31
Leicestershire	2	3	3	0	0	31
Essex	1	2	3	2	0	29
Worcestershire	1	4	2	2	0	24
Northamptonshire	2	6	0	1	1	23
Middlesex	0	3	1	3	2	22
Hampshire	1	3	0	3	0	17
Somersetshire	0	5	2	0	0	10

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At Surrey and Warwickshire had their colors lowered for the first time this season in the English intercounty cricket championship, June 13, Lancashire, leader in the standing for the past month, is now the only competitor which can show a cipher in the losses column. The Lancastrians, June 13, credited themselves with five points for leading Sussex on the first innings at Manchester, the score that made this feat possible being 308, toward which Arthur Hopwood contributed 82, Frank Watson 68 and W. Farrimond 60. The visitors tried pluckily to avoid having to "follow on," but as they totaled only 141, they had to bat the second time immediately after the first innings. When stumps were drawn, they had made 173 for seven wickets in the second knock.

A magnificent last wicket partnership between F. R. Santall and W. Sanders, which produced 128 runs in 100 minutes, almost enabled Warwickshire to stave off its first defeat this year at the hands of Yorkshire.

This big stand set up two records for, besides being the highest score ever made for a last wicket for Warwickshire (beating 126 by R. E. S. Wyatt and A. Mayer at The Oval against Surrey in 1927), it is also the highest knock ever made for a last wicket against Yorkshire, exceeding 106 obtained by G. H. Brown and A. S. Kennedy for Hampshire at Bournemouth in 1913.

Santall and Sanders made 105 not out and 54, respectively, in Warwickshire's second venture of 314. As, however, the home team's first appearance at the wicket had produced only 143, whilst Yorkshire amassed 364 for nine wickets declared, the northerners needed only 99 runs in the second innings for victory. These they obtained for the loss of only two batsmen and so won by eight wickets. Top scorer for Yorkshire was A. Mitchell with 76 and 45.

Surrey, which like Warwickshire, went under for the first time June 13, owed its defeat in a great measure to the splendid bowling of W. E. Astill whose feat of capturing seven wickets for 32 runs is his best performance with the ball this season. Rain made the pitch treacherous at Leicester as the game wore on. Leicestershire batted first for 275 (N. F. Armstrong hit 147) and Surrey, collapsing after a good commencement to the first innings, replied with 168. The visitors' success in skittling out Leicestershire for 99 in the second innings was offset by its own failure to score more than 104, which left Leicestershire victorious by 102.

Gloucestershire pulled off a splendid victory of 117 runs against Kent. Top scorer at Bristol was the Gloucestershire veteran A. G. Dipper with 66 and the totals were Gloucestershire 198 and 245, Kent 170 and 156.

Essex distinguished itself by gaining its first victory of the season at the expense of Hiddlesex at Lord's. The losers, beaten by nine wickets, were always struggling for runs. They made 264 in the first innings, G. C. Newman obtaining a century, but Essex in response piled up 420 thanks largely to Jack O'Connor and A. C. Russell, who made 104 and 102. Middlesex's second attempt yielded 242—J. W. Hearne played a masterly innings for 97—and Essex then obtained the runs required for victory in quite a leisurely fashion.

In the only other county championship game Derbyshire defeated Northamptonshire by 71 runs. Northamptonshire had to get 245 in the second innings to win and never looked like doing it. Scores were: Derbyshire 214 and 123; Northamptonshire, 93 and 173, and the best individual performances were 70 by Harold Storer for Derbyshire, 38 by C. N. Woolley for Northamptonshire.

GREENTREES AND FREEBOOTERS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALISBURY, L. I.—In one of two practice games on the day before the opening of the competition for the Westbury Challenge Cup, the Greentree polo team, led by Tommy Hitchcock Jr., defeated Meadow Brook Ramblers, 10 to 4, on No. 4 field at the Meadow Brook Club, June 13. The other match, June 13, returned the Meadow Brook Freebooters winners over the Shelburne four, 10 to 6. The summary:

GREENTREE	RAMBLERS
No. 1—Frank Hitchcock	M. G. Phipps
No. 2—G. H. Bostwick	C. V. Whitney
No. 3—Tommy Hitchcock	W. H. Jackson
Back—J. C. Rathborne	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
	R. L. Gerry Jr.

Score—Greentree 10, Ramblers 4. Goals—Frank Hitchcock 4, Bostwick 4, Tommy Hitchcock 2 for Greentree; Phipps 3, Whitney for Ramblers. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

FREEBOOTERS	SHELBURNE
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	Regan McKinney
No. 2—Raymond Guest	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 3—J. P. Mills	S. B. Inglehart
Back—W. F. C. Guest	N. S. Talbott

Score—Freebooters 10, Shelburne 6. Goals—Mills 4, Gerry 3, W. F. C. Guest 3 for Freebooters; H. E. Talbott 3, McKinney 2, N. S. Talbott for Shelburne. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

CHANGE IN JUNIOR CREW

GALE'S FERRY, Conn. (AP)—Yale's varsity paddled six miles late June 13 for the afternoon workout in preparation for the Harvard races. With Cussler replacing Esselstyn at No. 4, in the junior varsity boat, the Jayvees and the combination crew had several three-minute runs over the two-mile course. Cussler is expected to keep the place in the former shell. The freshmen paddled six miles, paying particular attention to leg drive and catch.

STONER PITCHES NO-HIT GAME

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Lil Stoner, veteran right-handed pitcher, turned in a no-hit, no-run game for the Fort Worth Texas League Club here June 13, shutting out San Antonio, 2 to 0. Only 27 batters faced Stoner and but one of them, who got a base on balls, reached first base. Stoner struck out seven.

INDIANS TAKE LEAD FROM A'S

Win Third Straight Game From Champions—Senators Defeat Chicago

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	32	19	.627
Philadelphia	33	20	.623
Washington	31	19	.620
New York	28	21	.571
Chicago	20	28	.417
Detroit	22	31	.415
St. Louis	21	30	.412
Boston	16	35	.314

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 1, Boston 0 (11 innings).
Cleveland 15, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 6, Chicago 2.
New York 10, Detroit 9.

Only one change took place in the American League standing on June 13, but that determined the leadership. The Cleveland Indians, picked by many to win the pennant this year, made it three straight over the Philadelphia Athletics by a 15-to-2 score, to move into first position in the race. The A's are now in second place, not very far ahead of the Washington Senators, who won from the Chicago White Sox, 6 to 2. New York strengthened its hold in the first division by defeating Detroit again, this time by 10 to 9. In the remaining contest, St. Louis won from the Boston Red Sox in 11 innings, 1 to 0.

Cleveland batters made a total of 15 hits off Philadelphia pitchers, while Wes Ferrell was holding the champions, to win his tenth victory of the season. The Indians drove George Walberg out of the box in the sixth inning and continued to hit Eddie Rommell, the relief pitcher, just as hard. The most consistent batting for the winners was contributed by Johnny Hodapp, who made four hits in five times up. Eddie Morgan hit a triple for the Indians, with Dick Porter driving out a long home run. The longest hit the A's could make was a double by Cochrane.

Ad Liska gave a fine exhibition of pitching in Chicago, to enable the Senators to defeat the White Sox. He held his opponents to four scattered hits and two runs, the longest hit being a triple by Smead Jolley. Weiland and Walsh did the pitching for the White Sox, the first named being the loser. Washington totaled 11 hits, one of them a triple by Buddy Myer and another a double by Sam Rice. Cronin, Myer and Hayes each came through with two hits for the winners.

The Yankees won the odd game of their series with the Tigers by outhitting them 14 to 13 and outscoring them 10 to 9. Each team scored two runs in the first inning and each sent home five in the fifth, but the New York club went ahead in the following inning, to remain in the lead. Bob Shawkey, manager of the Yankees, was forced to use three pitchers, while Donie Bush had to call on the same number. Gomez was given credit for the victory, Page being the loser. Sam Byrd made three hits in four times up for the winners, while Gehrig and Chapman did the same in five trips to the plate. Stone contributed three safe hits for the Tigers. The longest hit was a home run by Byrd.

A wild pitch by Milton Gaston was what gave the Browns a victory over the Red Sox. Collins and the Boston pitcher had staged a pitching duel for 10 innings, each team being held scoreless. Lou Blue went across the plate with the winning run in the eleventh, however, on Gaston's wild pitch. Collins held the Sox to four scattered hits, two of them doubles; by Regan and Miller, and another a triple by Scarritt. St. Louis batters could make only seven hits, a double by Melillo being the longest.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	2	1	7	3	0	0	15	15	2
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Ferrell and Myatt; Walberg, Rommell and Cochrane, Perkins. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—McGowan, Van Grafian and Connolly. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	6	11	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0

Batteries—Liska and Spencer; Weiland, Walsh and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	10	14	2
Detroit	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	9	13	2

Batteries—Pipgras, Gomez, Sherid and Bengough; Page, Sullivan, Whitehill and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher—Page. Umpires—Campbell, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 48m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Collins and Manion; Gaston and Berry. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 49m.

PENN MOVES UP TO THIRD IN STANDING

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	7	1	.875
Yale	5	3	.625
Pennsylvania	5	4	.556
Columbia	5	5	.500
Cornell	3	5	.375
Princeton	1	8	.111

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania took third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing here Friday, June 13, by defeating Cornell, 10 to 5. Pennsylvania collected 15 hits and capitalized on three Cornell errors and seven bases on balls by R. W. Lewis '30.

Penn took the lead in the third inning and was not headed thereafter. Cornell had several chances to score, but good defensive work by Penn and strong pitching in the pinches by J. N. Peterson '30 stopped the possible rallies. In the ninth the losers filled the bases with two out but could not score. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	10	15	1
Cornell	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	14	3

Batteries—Peterson and Caniglia for Pennsylvania; Lewis and Zahn for Cornell. Umpires—Herold and Divinney. Time—2h. 23m.

YANKEES PURCHASE HOAG

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees on June 13 announced the purchase of Merrill Hoag, outfielder with Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League. He will report for the 1931 season.

Californians in the Final Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MARTINS, Pa.—University of California's first-string doubles team—Dolf E. Muehleisen '30 and Robert G. Muench '31 of San Diego—gained the final round of the doubles in the Pennsylvania State and Middle States tennis championships for men at the Philadelphia Cricket Club here June 13. The other finalists, Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., gained the title round through the default of Harold McGuffin, Germantown C. C. and Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif. The doubles title was won last year by R. N. Williams 2d. and Tamio Abe.

The San Diego "twins," as they are called on the Pacific coast, won their semifinal round from Stanley W. Pearson and Samuel B. Gilpin, at 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AND MIDDLE STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Dolf E. Muehleisen and Robert G. Muench, University of California, defeated Larry Brown and Sam Ewing, Merion Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—3.

Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Donald Strachan and Charles Lockhart, Princeton University, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia Cricket, and Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion, defeated Gabriel Levine and Emanuel Kardon, University of Pennsylvania, 6—1, 6—3.

Harold McGuffin, Germantown C. C., and Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Benjamin Calvert and Fred Prokosch, Merion, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Muehleisen and Muench defeated Pearson and Gilpin, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Mercur and Hall won by default from McGuffin and Culley.

ENGLAND LOSES 8 VALUED BATSMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—A patient, faultless 78 by the world famous Surrey veteran, J. B. Hobbs, and the courageous "captain's innings" of 52 at a crisis by A. P. F. Chapman stand out strikingly amid the wreckage of England's batting hopes in the first innings of the first test match of the 1930 series against Australia which entered the second day here June 14. Rain made resumption of play impossible before lunch June 14 and the disappointed crowd had to rest content in the morning contemplating a mournful tale told by the overnight figures on the scoreboard showing England scored 281 runs for the loss of eight valued batsmen.

Spectators already had a good share of varied emotions for on the morning of June 13 before the commencement of play they were overjoyed to learn that Chapman had won the toss to decide the order of batting and then they had the disappointment of watching C. V. Grimmet, veteran Australian "googlie" bowler, wreaking such havoc upon the flower of England batsmanship that before 100 runs had been scored Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; F. E. Woolley, Kent; and E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, were all back in the pavilion credited with merely 28, 8, 0, 5, respectively.

Then England's popular young skipper, pride of Kent County, stepped into the breach alongside Hobbs. It was an occasion for drastic measures and Chapman supplied them. All out 12 of his runs were scored from boundary hits. He treated Grimmett cavalierly as he did the other bowlers and when he was dismissed it was through a superlative catch by W. H. Ponsford off a scorching drive to long field. Between them Chapman and Hobbs more than doubled the score. Harold Larwood, Nottingham, fell victim to Grimmett for 18 when Hobbs was caught by the Australians' vice-captain, Victor Richardson, off a good delivery by S. J. McCabe, "baby" of the invading side. Tate was bowled by Grimmett for 13.

It is impossible to assess the value of Hobbs' innings in terms of runs. He alone stood firm when the wickets fell like ninepins, he batted elegantly for three and a half hours, hitting seven 4s and he appeared master of the bowling from the time he opened the innings to time he was seventh man out.

World interest in this match is enormous. It is reported that Australians at home "down under" sat up all night to listen to the radiocast report of the game which is 120th in the series dating back to 1880. To date Australia has gained 48 victories, England 46 and 25 have been drawn.

The team personnel: England, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Woolley, Hendren, Chapman, Larwood, R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex; M. W. Tate, Sussex; Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire; George Duckworth, Lancashire.

Australia: Capt. W. M. Woodfull, Richardson, D. G. Bradman, A. G. Fairfax, V. C. Grimmett, P. M. Hornibrook, A. F. Kippax, S. J. McCabe, W. A. Oldfield, W. H. Ponsford and Timothy Wall.

MRS. HURD RETAINS CUP

NORTH GLENSIDE, Pa.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Merion again shattered a Philadelphia district women's golf course record when she retained the Mary Thayer Farnum Cup over the North Hills Country Club links Friday, June 13. Her record-breaking performance of 85 Thursday was followed by one stroke better June 13, for a total of 149 for the two-day tournament. Since 1928 Mrs. Hurd has set nine course records. Mrs. Philip L. Corson of Plymouth won second gross honors with a total of 170, and Frances Williams, Brookside girl, who recently won the eastern states women's title, and Mrs. Ralph I. Raynor, Philadelphia champion, tied for third at 174.

GOSLIN GOES TO THE BROWNS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Leon "Goose" Goslin, hard-hitting outfielder of the Washington Senators, has been traded to the St. Louis Browns for Heinie Manush, outfielder, and "General" Alvin Crowder, a pitcher. According to Bill Freil, Browns' business manager, the deal was a straight player trade with no cash involved. The trade was engineered via the telephone June 13 by the presidents of both clubs, Phil Ball of the Browns and Clarke Griffith of Washington.

MRS. HUCKNALL WINS TITLE

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Stamford retained the Connecticut women's golf championship June 13 by defeating Mrs. Hazel P. Martelle of Hartford, 3 and 1, in the 36-hole finals of the thirteenth annual tourney of the Connecticut Women's Golf Association.

VARSITY ROWS SEVEN MILES

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—Harvard's varsity and junior varsity boats rowed about seven miles June 13 at a varied stroke and practiced racing starts in preparation for the Yale races. The freshmen and combination crews rowed down to the two-mile mark and tried racing starts.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Princeton 10, Penn M. C. 7.

MRS. HIRSCH IN SEMIFINALS

Defeats Eleanor Goss—Tarangioli Surprises Jerry Lang

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Another of the series of startling upsets which have featured the play for the Metropolitan claycourt tennis championships this week, coming this time in the women's section of the title tourneys, held at the University Heights Tennis Club, brought the former California girl, Carolyn Swartz, now a resident since her marriage to H. C. Hirsch, into the semifinal round of the singles, at the expense of Eleanor Goss, No. 7 in the United States ranking list and an international player of standing, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3.

Play Only Lasted 40 Minutes

Edward G. Tarangioli, whose brilliant play was responsible for two of the surprises in the men's singles at the New York Tennis Club, proved that his success had not been a flash in the pan, by reaching the finals at the expense of Jerome Lang, fourth seeded player, in the same effective style in which he had defeated Francis T. Hunter and Edward W. Feibleman on Wednesday and Thursday, making his third victory over a seeded player in as many days. The score was 6—1, 6—4. He will meet Julius Seligson, winner two years ago, in the final round.

The other semifinal brackets in the women's singles were filled by Clara Greenspan, the present champion, Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, a former titleholder, and Mrs. K. J. Scherber, the English player who defeated the New Jersey champion, Norma Taubele, for the first surprise of the tourneys. Miss Greenspan showed the best tennis she had exhibited so far this season and defeated in turn Muriel Binzen, 6—0, 6—2, and Mrs. Fred M. Letson, 7—5, 6—2. Mrs. Stenz had an easy time with Carolyn Roberts, and Mrs. Scherber was also a victor by a wide margin over Mrs. A. G. Deane. The women's doubles was also brought up to the semifinals, with three of the seeded teams surviving, while Mrs. H. Stewart Green and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, unaccountably neglected by the committee in charge of seeding, defeated Mrs. Letson and Beatrice Moore, the seeded pair, to fill the other place.

Julius Seligson, encountering that perennial competitor, Percy L. Kynaston, in the other semifinal of the men's singles, had his deep court play working well, and galloped into the final in straight sets also, 6—3, 6—1. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLAYCOURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS — WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Clara Greenspan defeated Muriel Binzen, 6—0, 6—2.

Fourth Round

Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch defeated Eleanor Goss, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz defeated Carolyn Roberts, 6—4, 6—1.

Clara Greenspan defeated Mrs. F. M. Letson, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. K. J. Scherber defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. H. S. Green defeated Helen Germaine and Anna Alarcon, 6—2, 6—1.

Marie Wagner and Mrs. K. J. Scherber defeated Mrs. S. Marcovici-Basche and Mrs. Frank Lafforgue, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Norma Taubele and Carolyn Roberts defeated Mary E. Bingham and Edith Tomkins, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Green defeated Mrs. Fred M. Letson and Beatrice Moore, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Mary I. Keller and Grace Surber defeated Mrs. H. H. Walsh and Mrs. J. E. Bailey, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Wagner and Mrs. Scherber defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane and Mrs. T. De M. Johnson, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Edward G. Tarangioli defeated Jerome Lang, 6—1, 6—4.

Julius Seligson defeated Percy L. Kynaston, 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

M. H. Partridge and A. B. Sheridan defeated G. S. Grossbeck and C. M. Cardonell, 6—1, 6—0.

Lawrence Kurzrok and E. W. Burns defeated E. W. Feibleman and W. B. Evans, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round

Partridge and Sheridan defeated Ingo Hartman and Harry Sachs, 6—0, 8—6.

Kurzrok and Burns defeated Merritt Cutler and Harry Brunie, 7—5, 6—3.

Morton Bernstein and Sidney Adelstein defeated H. F. Wolf and A. F. Von Bernuth, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7.

COLUMBIA AND PENN TRY NEW SEATINGS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Changes in the seatings of crews featured Friday, June 13, among the eights here for the annual Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, June 26, with Columbia and Pennsylvania undergoing changes.

Coach R. J. Glendon sent W. H. Blesse '30, No. 6, to stroke in place of W. B. Sanford '30, and Edward P. Lozier '31, to No. 4, in place of A. A. J. Triska '31. Blesse is not new to stroking, as he showed considerable promise early in the season. The shifting is only an experiment. Coach Glendon took his freshmen aboard the launch to watch the efforts of the other boats. He also announced that the trip to Princeton to view the Annapolis - Princeton - California race has been abandoned.

The shifting in the Pennsylvania camp was brought about by Coach Callow when he put Dickson L. Barnhart '31 back in the boat at No. 2 oar. To make room for Barnhart he sent John Cadwalader '32 to No. 6 in the junior varsity and moved J. K. Martin '32 from No. 6 to No. 2 in the junior boat. In the freshman boat G. H. Curtis Jr. moved from No. 3 to bow and C. H. Grote replaced Kinerk.

Syracuse went out for two paddles under the watchful eye of Coach Jim Ten Eyck. The workouts were in the morning and afternoon and at the conclusion there were no announcements made.

The main body of crews are expected to invade this section Sunday, June 15, with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Annapolis, California and Cornell crews all scheduled to arrive. Washington and Wisconsin are looked for the next day.

ST. ANDREW'S CRICKETERS WIN

AURORA, Ont. (Canadian Press)—St. Andrew's College first cricket eleven defeated Haverford College of Pennsylvania June 13 by the score of 121 to 105 runs in a closely contested match. The visitors presented a very strong side and played sparkling cricket throughout the contest. Their fielding was particularly fast, and was the means of limiting St. Andrew's to 121 runs.

America's Cup Defenders to Mobilize at Newport, R. I.

Famous Rhode Island City Looking Forward to One of Its Busiest Yachting Seasons in Many Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The mobilization of the largest fleet of cup defenders that America has ever seen sailing in one class will take place the coming week close to the scene of next autumn's international yachting battle for the America's Cup. This historic yachting port is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the six great queens with their attending power boats and mother ships. Brenton's Cove inside of Fort Adams has been practically swept and dusted. Over 20 moorings have been scattered about the little inlet, telephone and electric light wires are ready to be plugged in, and at the trim little station of the New York Yacht Club preparations for handling the largest crowd that has ever surged down to the floats have been completed.

Managers of all six of the yachts are looking forward with much relief to the broad waters of eastern Block Island Sound after several contests in the narrow confines of western Long Island Sound, especially as there is some hope of an efficient patrol off Brenton's Reef lightship that will keep clear a course not only for the leaders but for those yachts which have been unfortunate enough to make a poor start and find themselves almost smothered by several hundred eager and restless power boats impatient to keep near the yachts that are setting the pace and heedless of the rights of the trailers, as was the case in the first New York Yacht Club race off Glen Cove.

Whether the Coast Guard will be able to shift a dozen or more of its fast chasers from New London to Newport in time to take charge of the fleet at the Eastern Yacht Club series which begin June 23 remains to be seen, but there seems to be a fairly good prospect of its accomplishment.

Station More Attractive

Whether the cozy clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club will be sufficient to care for the great crowd that will surge down the narrow lane and out onto its float stage not only for the cup races next fall, but for the trials this summer and the annual cruise is also an interesting problem which the club officials are trying to solve. A new and larger float stage has been installed and two able launches have been engaged that will go into commission the coming week. Another landing stage may be moored at the head of the dock and additional facilities given stewards and their helpers in carrying off provisions to the fleet. In the clubhouse the telephone equipment has been doubled and arrangements made to install a telegraph wire in a corner of the building, not only to relieve the local office but to give members a quicker service. The long 200-foot pier which the club owns and which runs out to the harbor line has been painted and can accommodate a dozen or more yachts of fair size.

The station itself has been made more attractive than ever, for, in addition to an interesting set of the famous Cousens's prints, an old brass cannon or mortar, said to be of German origin, which Supt. David Young found sleeping peacefully in a forgotten corner has been polished up and is now mounted in the center of the grass plot in front of the station. No one seems to know the history of this ancient piece of armament, which evidently dates back before the Civil War.

The anchorage capacity of Newport Harbor will probably be ascertained during the New York Yacht Club cruise early in August, but Harbor Master Edward Therian is organizing a traffic force that will see that an adequate steamer lane is maintained for the ferries and the New York boats. It is likely that the coastwise trade such as coal barges and schooners may be asked to keep out in Narragansett Bay unless bound for local wharves, and allow the inner harbor to be used exclusively for yachts during the trial races and the cruise and of course for the big cup match next fall. As the average depth of the harbor between the wharves and the Torpedo station is a trifle under 20 feet, it is likely that nearly all the larger yachts will anchor in the bay, especially as Brenton's Cove will be pretty well filled up with the cup boats and their attendants.

Preparing for Yachts

Preparations are being made at the two local shipyards, to care for two of the yachts. The Newport Shipyard will overhaul the Whirlwind just before the first observations race on July 7, while the Yankee will be cared for by the Williams & Manchester plant about the same time. The Weetamoe will probably go to Bristol for her scrubbing up, as will the Enterprise. It was learned recently that the Shamrock V will make New London her outfitting base. It is there that her wooden and metal masts will be received from abroad and one of them stepped, and it is likely that much of her tuning up for the cup races will be in eastern Long Island Sound, as it is 40 miles from New London to the scene of the cup conflict. It is understood that the Shamrock V will take her time in making the transatlantic voyage, coming over on the southern route, with the latest Erin acting as convey and probably throwing out a tow line in calm weather.

The tremendous outpouring for the race of the New York Yacht Club off Glen Cove June 11 has aroused New England steamboat managers to the realization of the fact that there is great interest in the cup yachts this year and it is likely that excursion steamers will go out from this port for every race, beginning with those of the Eastern Yacht Club

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Propagandist as Historian

The Expansion of Italy, by Luigi Villari London: Faber & Faber. 15s. net.

NOT many months ago we reviewed Benedetto Croce's thoughtful analysis of recent Italian history (1870-1915) under the title "Philosopher as Historian." Here we have that history brought up to date by one who wields a very different pen. Commendatore Villari, perhaps unconsciously, but unquestionably, answers to the description "Propagandist as Historian." Granted that in an age of publicity values, the precise point where propaganda begins and dispassionate statement of fact ends is difficult enough to define: yet we are surely entitled to expect from the historian a certain dignity of tone, a certain urbanity and breadth of thought, and these qualities are unfortunately absent from Signor Villari's work. The contrast—in method and in outlook—between the great Liberal thinker and the impassioned advocate of Fascist Italy is complete.

This is not to deny the valuable informative character of "The Expansion of Italy." The author gives unmistakable evidence of having traveled widely in Europe and North Africa in order to acquire first-hand information. He leads off with a chapter on the Italian tradition in the Near East, singing the glories of the Italian maritime Republics. To what extent that tradition is alive among the present inhabitants of the Ægean Islands, as it undoubtedly is in the mind of this patriotic Italian, it would be difficult to say. Nor does this book help us to form any accurate judgment on that point. It seems a far cry from the medieval trade of the Levant to the squabbles among the various states which have sought to profit by the diplomatic death warrant of Turkey in Europe. The present good relations between Signor Mussolini and M. Venizelos are at least an earnest of present peace. And for the educational and material development of Rhodes and Cos, at least, and the careful administration of the other islands which we know as the Dodecanesus, the Facist administration deserves all praise.

One of the most useful chapters is "The Tunisian Problem"—from the Italian point of view—although the author, when charging France with wanting "not equal opportunities for all, but an exclusive and privileged position for herself," seems to forget that this narrow nationalism is precisely the same fault which is charged to Fascist Italy by her friendly critics abroad. The glowing account—with illustrations—of the school treat just outside Tunis on the King of Italy's birthday, at which the pupils turned out "en masse," is hardly a convincing illustration of Italian virtue. On this vexed question, which is only one of many which divide the Latin peoples, Italy has, however, a good case. And it is useful to have the facts set out.

Equally valuable are those sections which deal with Italian colonial development in Africa; Eritrea, which has a considerable volume of trade with the Yemen, and Tripolitania with Cyrenaica, where agricultural development is making great strides, having now overcome the obstacle of shifting sands, thanks to one of those feats of engineering for which Italians are justly famous.

In his defense of Italy's position and Italian rule in South Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other districts acquired after the war, Signor Villari is too much of a briefed advocate to carry conviction. The charge against Italy, he suggests, is one of "wicked imperialism" (he does not seem to realize that those who look askance at the professed policy of Fascist Italy are persons who have come to see the folly and evil of the narrow patriotism of the armed state, who detest the phenomenon of imperialism, whether British, French or Italian, and are set on remedying its effects through the new machinery of international coöperation). The Fascist attitude—he claims rather wildly that it is in fact the modern Italian—arises, he explains, from a national sense of examperation. Italy was weak and powerless when the scramble for colonies took place; the colonial territories were in the main occupied or earmarked by other great powers. And then Italy, which had entered the war quite unashamedly for what she could get, was cheated at the peace conference of her share of the spoils, chiefly, it appears, by the "sinister" influence of President Wilson and of his "preposterous theories"! This is the continual refrain—and one gets rather tired of it.

On the whole, this book is an appropriate reflection of the general world position of the new Italy—a good case spoiled by persistently alienating presentation.

Frontispiece From "Paul Robeson: Negro," by Eslanda Goode Robeson, Which Harper Will Publish June 25. It Is a Reproduction of the Robeson Head in Bronze by Jacob Epstein.

More Lincoln Data

Abraham Lincoln, by Brand Whitlock. New York: Appleton. $1.50.
New Letters and Papers of Lincoln, by Paul M. Angle. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

PROBABLY no month goes by without some contribution to the growing Lincoln literature. It may be astonishing to find that a stout volume of almost 400 pages, containing letters and papers hitherto unpublished, is possible at this late date; but so great is the momentum of what someone has rather aptly called "the Lincoln legend" that we cannot be greatly surprised.

Mr. Whitlock's book was first issued in 1909, the year of the centenary. It is frankly a condensation of material drawn from other and longer biographies, notably those of Ida Tarbell, Col. Frederick Trevor Hill and David Homer Bates. To this, Mr. Whitlock added the reports of certain people who had known Lincoln.

Why, when the book was to be reprinted, Mr. Whitlock so sedulously avoided the work and works of William E. Barton is far from obvious. He does not, however, give a single title from the list of Dr. Barton's writings in his bibloography.

This is unfortunate, for he might have avoided what are now known to be rather obvious errors. As a brief and easily readable outline of Lincoln's life, this is not bad. Perhaps it satisfies those who like their biography, like everything else, in tabloid form.

Mr. Angle's work is one of entirely different form, content and value. To follow an analysis of sorts, made by someone with a statistical bent, it contains 177 notes and memoranda written by the President in the course of his administrative work; 109 documents of a political character; 36 letters and papers which have some connection with his private law practice; 35 personal letters, some on matters of little importance; 45 notes of an intimate nature; seven public addresses, no one of which is likely to add to Lincoln's fame; four legislative documents; three letters to Mrs Lincoln; two receipts, which we suppose are "papers"; and five letters to persons seeking his autograph. There is some information, too, as to persons mentioned in the letters, and as to the present ownership of practically all the documents collected. Mr. Angle had his manuscript read by such authorities as Worthington Ford, Carl Sandburg, Logan Hay and Dr. Barton, in an effort to secure the greatest possible accuracy.

This is not a book for light reading, nor indeed for general use. But it is certainly a worthy supplement to the three already published collections of Lincoln documents. And that is Mr. Angle's avowed aim, as expressed in his preface. He is to be congratulated for a thoroughly trustworthy volume to be used by future biographers.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

We Stay for an Answer

WHAT is art? . . . We are not jesting, and we stay for an answer. . . Definitions are not wanting, but none of them has been accepted as definitive . . . The essence of the thing is elusive . . . Tolstoy and Ruskin thought they had it; but they are considered æstheticians pour rire by students of Croce and Santayana . . . It isn't simple . . . Try your hand at an explanation, and immediately you find yourself in the realm of epistemology . . . And then where are you? . . . We should like to give a rule of thumb, by which a work of art might be known at sight . . But then what would become of those whose trade it is to turgesce on æsthetic theory? . . . The most positive approach to the problem is perhaps by negative steps . . . It is possible to say a good deal about what art is not . . . It is not imitation, or reproduction, or philosophy, or craftsmanship, or representation, or theology, or morality, or propaganda, or prettiness . . . Is it, as G. Bernard Shaw declares, an "illumination of life," or, as Clive Bell contends, "significant form"? . . . Is it an expression of human aspiration, or a glimpse of a more ideal existence? . . . Whatever it is, it requires something more than intellect for its attainment . . . Its achievement seems to depend, by the testimony of its practitioners, upon a sort of ecstatic inspiration . . . And it is not subject, of course, to the supposed laws deduced by scholars from the works of art of the past . . . A pupil told Beethoven that a certain practice he had employed was not permitted . . . "And who does not permit it?" the master inquired . . . The pupil stammered the names of pedagogues of the period . . . "Very well," said Beethoven, "I permit it" . . . But this attitude is no test of an artist . . . Other composers have assumed it, whose names are forgotten . . . A contribution to the debate on the nature of art was made in an editorial published the other day in An International Daily Newspaper . . . "The introduction into literature or drama of social or political convictions is one of the surest means of attaining a certain measure of artistic excellence" . . . Is art mensurable? . . . "A good literary style is far more likely to be hit upon by a writer who devotes his talents to the service of a cause greater than himself than by one who searches painfully for 'le mot juste'" . . . Burke, Swift, DeFoe, Carlyle and Disraeli were adduced as proof . . . What is Disraeli doing in that constellation? . . . And how shall we adjust this theory to the works of Mozart, Velasquez, Chaucer or Keats? . . . Since we're already off the deep end, it seems a good time to refer to a theory advanced by our old friend, the Princeton University Press . . . Agreeing with the Saturday Review of Literature that war will not be ended by literary descriptions of its horrors, the Princeton pamphleteer disagrees with the notion that reason will accomplish any more in that direction . . . "Our suggestion is that people be made to laugh at war . . . It is said that the Austrian army read 'Schweik' and laughed itself out of the war . . . What the world needs is more and funnier Schweiks" . . . Will ridicule accomplish what horror and reason fail to accomplish? . . . Well, we've taken many a shot at the advertisers, but they keep on spending their money to amuse us . . . We've poked fun at the fine writers, but newspapers still tell us that people "attended a motion picture entertainment" . . . And as far as war is concerned, could anything be funnier than "Lysistrata"? . . . But why a serious discussion of humor in such rare June days? . . . We spoke recently of art experts . . . There have been many curious attributions of pictures, but now for the first time, we believe, Dürer's "The Great Horse" has been credited (as a sculpture) to Anna Hyatt Huntington . . . This happened on the Monitor's art page, a week ago . . . Already the letters have begun to pour in . . . "We feel sure," comments A. L. Gardner of the Library of the Boston Athenæum, "that Miss Huntington's fame does not require the bolstering of borrowing, even from such an exalted source" . . . Similar letters will continue to arrive, probably for months, as that issue of the Monitor gradually penetrates into the antipodean reaches . . . And they will all be deserved . . . We only hope they'll contain some more stuff worth printing . . . Only when a blunder of that sort has been made do you realize how helpful people can be in filling space for you . . . But it will be pleasanter to observe the progress of the publishers' war . . . Farrar & Rinehart, following, it is true, a little behind us, "emphasize the fact that of their new autumn novels only a certain number will be published at one dollar." . . . Other novels will be $3 and $2.50 . . . Meantime Doubleday Doran are ready with the first three of their dollar novels, "never before published" . . . You may buy them next Friday . . . They are "Glory's Net," a tennis romance by W. T. Tilden Jr., "Very Good, Jeeves," more about The Butler, by P. G. Wodehouse, and "High Fences," by Grace S. Richmond . . . How many of these, should you say, are works of art?

A Nation for a Hero

Uncle Sam in the Eyes of His Family, by John Erskine. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

IF THE reader of John Erskine's "Uncle Sam" could avoid being continually teased by the effort to ferret out the allegory and apply it, he could enjoy the book more. The fact is, there is personification intended, but not all the time, and probably no two persons will agree as to just what is allegory and what is straight narrative; and nobody knows except the author. Mr. Erskine's foreword allows him a good deal of latitude:

"It is not my purpose to make an allegory of American history, nor to draw a critical picture of Europe. If I have ventured to dramatize some European opinions of our country, it is with an eye on us rather than on our neighbors. I should like to show Uncle Sam as he is today—with those qualities which for those who do not understand him are not to be understood, and with those other qualities which for those who admire him are easy to admire."

Mr. Erskine further admits that he has meant to write a biography of the American temperament—a filling out of the conventional cartoon figure of Uncle Sam, so that he may have a complete character, an inner as well as a public career. That is no small undertaking, and Mr. Erskine's accomplishment of it leaves us in a state of mingled admiration and confusion.

When the story opens, Uncle Sam is only a boy, the youngest of the family. He has a sister, Antoinette, who is especially fond of him. She is good-looking, prudent, a little calculating, but able to invest her calculation with a certain intellectual charm. There are three older brothers: John, solid, respectable, honest, a respecter of family traditions; Frederick, the philosopher, with a genius for patient toil and self-sufficiency; and Orlando, whose character the writer sums up by saying: "So long as he could find a gorgeous way of saying what he wanted for dinner, it was as though he had dined."

So far, the application to the family of nations is clear.

The youngest member of this family is something of a problem to the others. John had wanted to keep him at home, make him do work round the house. Antoinette wanted him to strike out for himself, and she has had her way. She insists that Samuel go to school, and later she helps him to his first business venture, as a tin-peddler. Still later comes Samuel's agricultural period, when he buys a farm in order to win the girl he has chosen for a wife. But Sam's agrarian impulse is short-lived, and it is only a little while before he launches out in business. He becomes a manufacturer, he strikes oil on his land, he goes into banking, and becomes a financier.

As Sam grows richer and richer, his brothers and his sister grow poorer. Little by little they seek to profit by him, still reserving their right to criticize him. First John, then Frederick, then Orlando send their children to him to be educated and set up in business. Even Antoinette, proudly and frugally keeping up the old home, has to let Sam pay some of her bills. In these material affairs, the application of the allegory is also easy.

Meanwhile the inner development of Samuel is going on. At first, he is occupied with getting ahead. He is an opportunist. He makes the most of each occasion as it comes. As a boy he made disconcerting short cuts in his school work, all the time holding hidden within him a love of beauty equal even to Antoinette's. Through his younger manhood that love of beauty has little chance for expression, because he is busy making money and experimenting with welfare work. When he establishes a club for young people, he has the courage to say that he wants something more than mere health for boys and girls—he wants beauty and quickened imaginations.

Surely, this is reading something more than the obvious into the cartoon pictures of Uncle Sam.

The end of the story leaves Samuel and his family still in a state of going on. The others disapprove of him, though they have had to depend upon him. They have even come to visit him in his own habitat, and they insist that his zeal for money-making has impoverished his social relations and destroyed his opportunities for culture. It only proves their point to their own more complete satisfaction when his sole answer is a choked cry: "Western Common! Western Common has gone up!"

They can only glance at one another. They know that he is hopeless. But Mr. Erskine, of course, knows better.

The allegory is what gives the book significance. Of all Mr. Erskine's ambitious attempts, this is the most ambitious. As an interpretation of the American temperament, it shows sympathy and penetration; as a novel, it produces a quietly cumulative interest in a plausible domestic situation. But it cannot be denied that, when the novel contains an incident that the allegory does not need, the reader is thrown off the track. One wishes the book were more consistently one thing or the other.

As for Samuel's wife, Priscilla, is she an arraignment of American womanhood?

Shipbuilding and War

British Documents on the Origins of the War, edited by Dr. G. P. Gooch and Dr Harold Temperley. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office. 17s. 6d. net.

TO OPEN the latest volume of the Diplomatic Documents on the Origins of the War selected from the British Foreign Office archives by Dr. Gooch and Dr. Temperley is to plunge at once into an atmosphere in many ways very like that of the recent London Naval Conference. For the central feature of this sixth of the 11 volumes into which the British disclosures on war origins are being divided is naval limitation, and in the discussions of 1912, as in those of 1930, the reduction of navies was to depend on the discovery of a formula.

The resemblance can be carried one step further. In neither case was agreement on the formula reached. As a consequence no limitation accord was forthcoming between Britain and Germany in 1912 and none between Britain and France in 1930. Never was the connection between armaments and suspicion, armaments and war scares, more convincingly demonstrated than in this methodical collection of the dispatches that passed between ambassadors and foreign ministers of Britain, Germany, France and Russia in those fateful years when the inevitability of war in Europe was growing alternately greater and less month by month. Englishmen, seeing a German fleet—altogether in excess of Germany's needs, as they thought—being developed under a program which was speeded up needlessly and provocatively at intervals, were satisfied that that fleet was destined before all things for use against England. Germans equally, seeing Great Britain committed to laying down two new ships for every additional one Germany built, were quite as genuinely convinced that joint Anglo-French action against Germany was contemplated. For each country its own armaments were defensive and the other country's an offensive menace.

Now and then genuine endeavors were made on both sides to put a stop to the madness and arrive at some agreement that would at any rate stabilize the existing position. The German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, made tentative proposals for an understanding when he came into office in 1909, and the conversations initiated then came to a head more than two years later when Lord Haldane was sent to Berlin, nominally to inquire into certain features of German universities, but in reality to take part on behalf of the whole British Cabinet in one final effort to get an accord on navies through. The outlook seemed hopeful at first. Bethmann-Hollweg himself wanted peace, but there were other factors. "My admirals," said the Chancellor to Lord Haldane, "are very difficult." "That," replied the British War Minister, "is an experience we have in England, too." What the Kaiser really wanted was doubtful—probably peace one day and war another.

What Germany demanded, as condition of naval limitation, was a neutrality undertaking by Great Britain, but all efforts to draft a satisfactory formula failed, since the British Cabinet would accept nothing which might have prevented Great Britain from standing by France in the event of a Franco-German war, of which military circles in Germany were said to be talking freely in the spring of 1912. It was never clear in any case what Germany would do in the way of limitation even if the political agreement were concluded Consequently the whole thing was dropped, enormously to the relief of the French and of all the permanent officials at the British Foreign Office. The rival shipbuilding went on. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, as one of his colleagues observed, equipped Germany with a fleet which he was convinced could do the business it was meant for, and in August, 1914, the guns Britain and Germany had made to go off duly went off with a thunder that rocked the world's foundations.

France Has Her "Green"

A Short History of the French People, by Charles Guingnerbert. New York: Macmillan. $15.

WHAT John Richard Green did, more than 50 years ago, for the English people and for their history, Professor Guingnerbert has attempted to do for the history of France. Possessing, in all probability, a broader knowledge of his subject than his predecessor across the Channel, he has, in many ways, produced a more satisfactory piece of work. Of his one unfortunate bias, we shall speak presently.

The term "short" applies only in a relative sense, for these are two substantial volumes; although, when compared with the work of M. Lavisse, with its 16 volumes, this is but a sketch. However, the author does not try to relate the entire history of France, but merely, in the light of that history, to discover those leading events and active influences which have made the France of today. In his own words, his investigation has centered on the "concrete idea of a French people."

Such a scheme requires him to go back to the days of the land's prehistoric settlement, before beginning to tell the story of the land known to the Romans as Gaul.

So the first volume carries one through the centuries of development from the diluvial and glacial periods to the days of the Valois sovereigns, Francis I and Henry I, to whom France looks for the first evidences of a national policy. And it is obvious, early in this first volume, that the author is a victim of "Teutonophobia." He can find no slightest contribution made by the Germanic invaders of Gaul. The Empire of Charles the Great is a "Frankish Empire"—which is, to say the least, a considerable claim. Nor does he mention that those very Franks were almost as Teutonic as their kin across the Rhine. It would seem, too, inconsistent to speak of a "Frankish Empire," while admitting that French history does not begin until after the Treaty of Verdun (843), which separated the Franks from the more Germanic portions across the Rhine.

There is a fine description at the beginning of the second volume of the French Renascence which carries the story down to modern times and to the problems of present-day France. Other chapters which belong in this "superior category" are those which tell the story of the French Revolution.

Provided the reader is sufficiently acquainted with the general history of western Europe to be able to discount Professor Guingnerbert's anti-German prejudices, these are books he may read not only with profit but with pleasure. But we could not honestly recommend them to the novice. Until a better work appears, however, this one will continue to do for French history all that Green's has done for that of England and the British Isles.

F. H. A.

Crusaders for Peace

The American Peace Crusade: 1815-1860, by Merle Eugene Curti; Durham, N. C. Duke University Press. $3.50.

MUST the story of organized effort for peace be always bounded by the outbreak of some peculiarly cruel war? Mr. Curti describes the American peace crusade as beginning in 1815. He abandons it in 1860 as the nation rushed into civil war. Just 100 years after William Allen, a London Quaker, called a meeting at his house to "consider of a new society to spread tracts, etc., against war" the bugles began blowing all over Europe. Today there are peace societies, leagues and foundations on every side ceaselessly arguing against war. Will they, too, go down to the thunder of the guns as did their precursors?

It is no part of Mr. Curti's task to answer the question. His work is historical rather than polemical. Yet it is clear that his sympathies lie strongly with the men who, like Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," David L. Dodge, Noah Webster or William Ladd, consecrated their lives to the cause of peace.

"The founders of the movement, both in America and in England," he says, "were in a sense all heroic men. And the leaders who in later years faced apathy, derision and hate, who carried on the work even while wars were waging—certainly these leaders were heroes. Some day they may be mentioned in the school books along with the heroes of war."

A good idea that. Meanwhile their names and their endeavors are recorded in Mr. Curti's volume, which is quite indispensable to any library on the organization of peace. It may be noted that while its title refers to the American peace crusade only, much of the narrative deals with early pacifist efforts in England as well.

W. J. A.

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STOCK PRICES INCLINED TO GO DOWNWARD

Trading Extremely Dull With Copper Shares Weakest Market Feature

NEW YORK (AP)—Although urgent liquidation appeared to have been completed, the stock market ended the week in a bearish frame of mind today, unaided by the passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff measure in the Senate.

The stock market took little notice of the passage of the tariff measure in 1922, and was not bolstered by prophecies of business recovery resulting from the new measure. In fact, some professional traders hastened to make bear capital of it.

Trading was extremely dull until the last half hour, when selling became active. There was little in the week-end news to help restore confidence. The weekly business and mercantile reviews pointed primarily to the downward seasonal trends for this period, and further decline in commodity prices.

There is a growing feeling in some quarters, however, that pessism is being carried to extremes. Martin J. Insull, president of the Middle West Utilities Company, issued a statement saying, "My feeling is that our business, taking the country as a whole, is much better than our business psychology."

The oil shares were helped by reports of the Transcontinental-Phio Oil merger, and displayed a relatively steadier tone than other parts of the list. This consolidation is believed to be only one of several now in the negotiation stage.

Further liquidation in the Chicago wheat pit wasunsettling to stocks. July wheat dipped below $1 a bushel to a new low for the season. Further downward revision in copper metal quotations appeared.

The copper shares were depressed by this and unconfirmed rumors that European consumers were cancelling orders in retaliation for the increased tariff.

One stockk favorably influenced by the tariff action was International Cement, which rose 2 points, reflecting the favorable aspects of the tariff of 6 cents per 100 pounds on foreign cement.

International Telephone was a soft spot, tumbling 5 points to a record low for the present shares. In the coppers Anaconda sold off 2 points to the lowest price since 1926, and American Smelting and Phelps Dodge reached new lows for the year or longer.

Shares losing 2 to 5 points included such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse Electric, Public Service of New Jersey and Macy. American Water Works, Worthington Pump and Case dropped about 6 to 10 points.

Several investment rails reached new lows for the year, including Atchison, Chesapeake & Ohio and Illinois Central.

The closing tone was weak. Total sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

The course of the listed bond market was quiet and steady. Only a few investment issues showed any inclination to rise in price, and fluctuations with within narrow limits. Convertible issues were irregular, and foreign bonds quiet and firm.

New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Southern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s tended higher. Utah Power 5s and International Telephone 5s were firm, but little interest was displayed in the rest of the utility group.

Trading in the new German Government 5½s was extensive in volume, at slightly lower prices, with the highest in the early trading only ¼ above the offering price of 90. French 7s and 7½s were firm. Other European issues were quiet. United States Government were dull and eased slightly.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: There are many factors which suggest that the current decline represents the final phase of a bear market and that prices of representative stocks coincident with the release of unsatisfactory second quarter reports should prove attractive purchases. In all probability such prices will not be greatly below current ones as the speculative position is not a top-heavy one.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is our belief that at present the buying is far better than the selling and that a substantial rally is in the making.

Jackson Brothers, Boesel & Co., New York: A stabilized area at a moderately higher level is anticipated. We look for smaller daily transactions for the near future and an accumulation of buying power under the market which will render any further professional raiding unsuccessful.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The bull market that culminated last fall carried stocks to such extravagant levels that even now it is difficult to realize that many are still selling at high figures. During no previous business recession have the highest grade securities sold to net such small returns as they do today. This makes the problem of investment a difficult one, but there are, we believe, some good opportunities.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Present market conditions warrant a cautious attitude regarding commitments. It is our opinion that certain groups of securities offer prospects of trading profits in the immediate future.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: There is nothing at present on which to base higher price levels. Good reception of the reparations loan clears the atmosphere to a considerable extent.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: As we expected, the market changed its direction yesterday and we look for a trading rally to continue into next week. However, such a rally is definitely of a technical nature.

Spencer Trask & Co., New York: With so much uncertainty prevailing, it is difficult to feel confident that further irregularity will not occur but with the strong status of fundamental conditions constantly in mind, it is equally difficult to anticipate important declines.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We would utilize the frequent periods of acute weakness, which are occurring, to acquire sound issues.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: There is strong evidence that liquidation has about run its course.

UNION OIL COMPANY

A call for the redemption July 2 of all outstanding first lien 5 per cent sinking fund bonds due Jan. 2, 1931, at 102½ and accrued interest has been issued by the Union Oil Company of California. Of an original issue of $20,000,000, there remained only $1,082,000 of these bonds outstanding at the end of March.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

J. L. Agnew, vice-president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, says his company's stocks of nickel are not excessive and that there are signs of its business picking up.

COTTON CONSUMPTION LOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during May was announced by the Census Bureau as having totaled 473,917 bales of lint and 68,779 bales of linters, compared with 532,382 and 66,951 in April this year and 600,656 and 79,911 in May last year.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 14	June 13
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	200	29½	28¼	29⅛	28¼
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	900	28	27⅛	27¼	27¾
32	23	2	Adams Mill	600	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	29⅞
23¼	11	..	Adv-Rumely	400	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
156⅜	118	3*	Air Reduc	2700	139⅝	134⅛	134⅛	138⅝
2⅛	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	20	0 1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¼	5½	..	Alaska Jun	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
15⅛	8¼	..	Albany PWP	400	9½	8½	8½	..
35¼	21¼	..	Alleghany	3800	22⅜	21⅝	21¾	22⅜
343	255¾	6‡	Allied Chem	400	290	290	290	291
68	49¼	3	Allis Chal	3100	56⅞	55⅛	55⅛	56¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝
13	6	..	Am Beet S	300	7	6⅝	7	..
45	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	..
55½	30	..	Am Bosch	700	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	33¾
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2100	16¾	16	16	16½
156½	117¼	4	Am Can	7500	137	132¾	132¾	135½
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	100	53	53	53	..
69⅞	46	..	Am Chain	500	50¼	50	50	48¼
101	75⅝	7	Am Chain pf	100	90	90	90	90¼
51¼	36⅝	2*	Am2Chicle	400	41	40½	40⅞	40½
33	12⅛	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
101¾	65	..	Am &2FPw	10700	76	73	73¾	74½
111½	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	109½	109½	109½	..
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	700	26	25	25	27
7	4	..	Am Hide	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¼
55⅜	35⅜	2‡	Am Int Corp	1500	38⅝	37¼	37¼	38½
35	24⅞	..	Am La Fr pf	10	25	25	25	..
51½	36½	3	Am Metals	600	36½	36	36	36½
37¼	28⅛	..	Am Piano	1500	7	7	7	..
119⅜	77	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	4300	93¾	90½	90½	93½
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	200	106	105¼	106	..
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86
39¾	24⅛	1½	Am Radiat	4000	27	27	27	27⅝
37	20	..	Am Repub	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	22
100⅞	62⅛	2‡	Am Roll Mill	1300	65⅜	64½	64½	64¾
26½	10	..	Am Seating	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
17¾	8⅛	..	Am Ship	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	6900	68	65⅞	65⅞	67¾
141	133⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞
22½	7	..	Am Solvent	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
52¼	40	.25	Am Stl Fnd	100	41	41	41	41¼
69⅞	58	5	Am Sugar	400	58¼	58	58	58
27½	16	5	Am Tel & Cab	90	16	16	16	..
274¼	214⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	7800	219½	215	215⅛	217¾
22⅝	17½	..	Am T & T rts	2900	19	18¼	18¼	18⅝
141⅝	125	8	Am Type	200	125	125	125	..
124⅞	88½	1*	Am Wat W	4400	100	92	92½	99
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¾
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	300	13	12⅞	13	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	34½	34½	34½	..
17⅞	8	..	Am Zinc	2600	9½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	1200	62⅛	58⅝	58⅝	..
53¼	30⅛	3	Anac Wire	400	31½	31⅛	31⅜	30⅛
81½	52⅜	7	Anaconda	23000	52½	51	51⅞	53
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	43¼	43¼	48¼	42⅜
37¼	21¾	3	Andes Cop	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
29¼	21⅞	2	Arch Dan	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
29¼	18⅛	7	Armour D pf	100	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	21½
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	700	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
65	55	1	Arm Ill pf	100	62	62	62	62
28⅞	24¾	1½	Art Metals	200	26	26	26	..
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	500	37⅞	37½	37½	37½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	600	38	38	38	39⅛
242½	215	10	Atchison	700	216	215	215	216⅞
107	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
80⅜	58⅛	4	Atl G&W1	400	58¼	58	58	60
51⅜	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	1800	39⅞	39½	39⅛	38⅝
106	72	4*	Atlas Pwd	400	73⅛	72¼	72¾	72⅛
106	101	5	Atlas Pwd pf	210	105	105	105	105
37	26¾	1	Atlas Stores	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
263¾	120½	4‡	Auburn Auto	1800	132	125	125	130
60	52⅜	4.49	Aust Cred	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	..
58⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	53½	52½	53½	52¼
87⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	1500	6⅛	6	6	6

—B—

38	22	1¾	Baldwin	400	24	23½	23½	23½
112⅞	105¾	7	Balt & O	1800	107¾	105	105	108
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	74	74	74	..
20¾	16	2	Barker Bros	30	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
34	20½	2‡	Banrsdall A	1300	24⅛	23½	23½	24
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	82	80	80	81⅛
70⅛	50½	3‡	Beechnut	200	51	50½	50½	52
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	1800	36½	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
56¼	31⅛	2	Best &Co	1300	46½	45⅛	45⅛	48¼
110¼	85¼	6	Beth Steel	2900	90½	87⅛	87⅛	90¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130⅝
41½	34¼	1½	Blaw Knox	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
69	42½	3*	Bohn Alum	100	43	43	43	44
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	3800	81½	79	79¾	80⅛
50½	32⅞	3	Borg Warner	1400	34¾	33⅜	34	34¾
112	90	4	Boston & Me	100	90	90	90	..
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	200	19½	18½	19½	18⅝
22¾	13	..	Brockway	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
178⅛	131	5	Bklyn Un G	900	138	135¾	135¾	142¾
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	200	19⅛	19	19	18⅞
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¾
115	107⅜	7	Bucyrus pf	40	113½	113½	113½	..
43	33⅛	2½	Buey cr pf	2000	39	38¾	38¾	..
16⅜	9	1	Budd Mfg	1200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9½
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1700	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1500	40	39¼	39½	41¼
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	4600	30½	29⅞	30½	29⅞
51⅞	37	1	Burroughs	3000	38¾	38	38	38¾
48⅛	35¼	2.50	Bush Term	400	36¼	36	36	35¼
5¼	2½	2	Butte&Sup	400	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2½
112⅞	70	..	Byers	2000	86¾	82⅛	83	84Z

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Packing	1400	67⅜	66½	66½	68
89⅞	50⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	1300	60¼	56	57⅞	62¼
33⅜	16⅛	1½	Calu & Hecla	1000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
75⅞	57½	5	Canada Dry	1000	63⅛	63	63	64½
226⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1400	200	196⅜	196⅜	198
52¼	48⅛	..	Can Pac new wi	100	50¼	49⅛	49⅛	49⅞
28¾	18¼	..	Capital Adm	100	18⅞	18¼	18¼	..
42	31	3	Cauitral A pf	100	37	37	37	..
3623¼	1921¼	6	Case Thresh	3000	224	211	212	221
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1400	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	68½
75	60	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	10	60	60	60	..
60	16¼	..	Celotex	2000	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	18⅞
65⅜	48½	6	Cerro de P	4100	49	48½	48½	49½
15⅞	7¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
67⅞	30⅛	4.20	Checker Cab	3000	33½	30¾	30¾	32½
82½	60½	3	Ches Corp	100	62	62	62	60⅛
241¾	178¼	10	Ches & Ohio	2000	179½	178½	178½	181
108⅜	55¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	55½	55½	55½	55¼
53½	35¾	..	Chi & E I pf	100	36	36	36	35¾
173⅛	111⅜	..	Chi Gt West	400	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	12
26⅜	15⅛	..	Chi M&SP	4500	17⅜	16½	16½	16
46¼	25⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	4600	27	25⅜	25⅜	26¾
37	17⅛	..	Chi Pneu	400	18⅜	17½	18⅜	17½
125⅛	108⅜	7	Chi RI	100	105	105	105	106½
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	100	98	98	98	100¼
110⅜	105½	7	Chi RI 7%	100	105½	105½	105½	107
32	26¼	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27⅜
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
67⅜	53	2.40	Childs	100	61	61	61	63⅝
43	30	3	Chrysler	6400	31⅝	30⅜	31	31⅝
49	39¾	3.60‡	City Ice	100	41½	41½	41½	41
13¼	7⅝	½	City Stores	400	8	7⅞	8	8
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	400	14	12½	14	13¾
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1400	183½	179½	179¼	181½
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1000	23	22¼	22½	23⅛
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1400	58	56	56⅛	58½
87	26	2‡	Colum Gas	11200	74¾	72	72	73¾
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	108¾
199	128½	5*	Col Carbon	4100	145	141½	141½	144¼
37⅜	20⅜	.87	Col Graph	3000	21¾	20⅝	21	21
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1400	27	26	26	27⅜
55	31⅛	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	1000	35½	34½	35	34⅝
38	23⅜	1	Com Sol	1200	36⅝	25	25⅝	26¼
20¼	12¾	.60	Comwlth So	1200	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
104½	99	6	Comwlth So pf	1100	102¾	102½	102½	102¾
19¾	12⅛	..	Congoleum	800	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12½
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	400	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	500	22½	22¼	22¼	23⅛
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	8000	123¼	117¾	117¾	122⅜
163⅞	99½	4	Con Gas pf	400	103¼	103	103¼	103¼
62	49	6	Con C pf	100	59	59	59	..
2	1	..	Con Textile	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
52½	23½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24	24	24	24½
94¾	72	..	Cont Bak pf	1000	72⅝	72	72	73
71⅝	50¼	2‡	Cont Can	2000	59¼	57½	57¾	59¾
37⅜	18¾	3	Cont Dia Fib	1500	21½	21¼	21¼	21¾
77⅝	58	2.40	Cont Ins	400	61	60	60	60¾
81½	41¼	..	Cont Motors	1400	4½	4½	4½	4½
30⅝	19⅝	..	Cont Oil	1500	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	23
40⅞	26⅜	1	Cont Shares	1600	29½	29	29½	29¾
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	1800	100½	98⅜	98⅜	101⅜
33	16	..	Coty	400	19	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
25⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	1300	32¾	32	32	32⅝
22	10¼	..	Crosley	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
19¼	9	..	Cuba Co	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
7	3¼	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅞
9	6½	..	Cub Am S	700	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
48	41¼	4	Cudahy	100	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
126⅜	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	120	120	120	120
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5800	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
19¾	10¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	11⅛	11	11	11¼
90½	62⅛	3½‡	Cutler	400	62½	62	62	63

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	400	30½	30	30	30½
24½	23	1.40	Deere pf	100	23	23	23	..
153	115⅜	6*	Del Lac&W	200	116½	116½	116½	115⅜
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	62½	62½	62½	62
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	300	217	217	217	217
237	139	8	Diamond M	100	205	205	205	208¼
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	400	23	23	23	23
145¼	112⅛	4*	Dupont	1400	120	117⅛	117⅛	120
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	2000	119½	119	119½	..
1¾	1⅛	..	do rts	11400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
57⅞	44½	..	Durham H pf	130	52½	52½	52½	52

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	1800	225¼	216	218	224
37¼	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	2400	28	26½	26½	26⅞
62	40	..	Eitingon pf	400	40	40	40	40
114⅞	71½	6	Elec Auto Lt	2800	79	77½	77½	79½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	41500	81¾	76½	76¾	79⅝
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	400	107⅝	107	107	107⅜
79¼	66	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	69	69	69	..
14	5¼	..	Elk Horn pf	80	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	400	52	50	50	55
50⅜	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	300	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
63¾	38½	..	Erie	800	39⅞	38½	38½	40
43⅜	17½	4	Eureka Vac	200	18½	17½	18½	..

—F—

50½	34½	3	Firb Morse	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	42¾
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	34½	34	34½	34
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	70	70	70	69½
10½	7	.84‡	Fifth Ave B	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
61⅜	50⅜	2½	First Nat St	400	55	54½	54½	55⅜
5½	2¾	..	Fisk Rubber	3100	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
21	10¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	8⅞	7¼	7¼	9
21¾	10	..	Fisk 1pf cv	100	11	10	10	10
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5800	90¾	84¾	85⅝	88⅞
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	15500	46½	44½	45	45⅛
55½	38⅛	4‡	Freeport Tx	1200	45¾	43⅝	43⅝	46⅛

—G—

⅞	⅝	..	Gamewell rts	1500	½	¼	¼	⅝
80	69	5	Gamewell	100	72	72	72	74
7¾	3	..	Gardner M	100	3	3	3	3
16⅝	10	..	Gen Am Inv	200	10½	10½	10½	11
111⅞	96¼	4‡	Gen Am Tk	1300	98¾	97	97	98
71½	49⅛	4*	Gen Asphalt	700	52¼	50⅜	50⅜	52⅝
38½	22½	2	Gen Bronze	500	25	22½	24⅞	25
101	98	6	Gen Steel pf	200	98	98	98	..
74⅜	49	4	Gen Cable A	300	50	49¼	49¼	49
34½	17½	..	Gen Cable	100	19	19	19	..
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	36500	75⅝	72½	72½	75
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	46500	75⅝	72½	72½	75
61⅞	36⅛	3	Gen Foods	1700	57¼	55	56	56¾
106½	85¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	87½	87½	87½	85¼
18⅞	10⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	2300	11¼	10⅞	11	11
122	115	8	Gen G&E 8%	30	120	120	120	..
50⅜	44⅛	3*	Gen Mills	300	44½	44¼	44¼	44¾
96⅛	93⅛	..	Gen Mot 5%pfww	1500	94	93⅜	93⅝	93¾
54¼	37½	3*	Gen Motors	17100	46⅜	44⅛	44⅞	45⅛
141½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1500	126⅞	126¾	126¾	126⅞
52⅞	32⅜	6a	Gen Pow Svc	800	39	38	38	39
41⅛	32	4	Gen O Ad A	100	33	33	33	..
21¾	11½	2	Gen O Ad	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
51¼	34¼	..	Gen Theater	3000	36⅞	35¼	36	36½
106⅞	83¾	5	Gen Ry Sig	900	85¼	83¾	84¾	86
19⅜	13¼	..	Gen Realty	200	14½	14½	14½	14¾
100	91	6	Gen Realty pfww	100	92½	92½	92½	92½
90	67	4*	Gen Refrac	400	77⅜	75½	77⅜	77¾
106½	76⅛	5‡	Gillette	1200	78⅜	77	77	77½
20⅞	11½	..	Gimbel Br	600	14	13⅜	13¾	14
38	18½	2	Glidden	1000	20½	19⅞	20⅜	20
38	31½	2	Global (Addg)	200	12¾	12	12	12½

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 14	June 13
47⅞	37⅝	2½	Gold Dust	3300	40⅛	39	39⅛	39¾
58½	31⅛	4	Goodrich	1400	34	30⅛	30⅛	33½
96⅞	62	5	Goodyear	300	75⅜	71	71⅞	74¼
28⅞	11⅜	..	Gotham Hos	100	12	12	12	12
158⅜	71	..	Gould Cp A	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
13⅜	6⅛	..	Graham-P	1100	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	7½
59⅞	27	8	Granby	700	28½	28	28½	28⅛
20⅝	13½	..	Grand Union	500	13⅝	13	13⅜	13½
43	31¾	1	Grant (WT)	900	32¼	31⅞	32	32⅛
102	86	5	Grt Nor pf	200	88	87¾	87¾	87
34½	21⅛	1.40	Grt W Sug	2300	25¼	24½	25¼	23¾
28	12½	..	Grisby Gru	5300	22⅛	21	21	21⅛
98⅛	94	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅝
80	40	4	Gulf Steel	300	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	43

—H—

1¾	1⅜	..	Hack K W rts	10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn2Dpt St	400	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
31¾	23⅛	1½	Hall Print	200	24	24

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Uncertainty in Trade Continues—Better Feeling Abroad—Stocks Lower

Viewed in the large, the chief developments in the financial and business world this week were the weakness in security prices, the further evidence of a plethora of credit and continued unsettlements in commodity prices.

Undoubtedly some of the hesitation in trade was due to the uncertainty over the fate of the tariff bill. Now that the bill is passed with growing belief that President Hoover will sign it, business will the more readily adjust itself to the growing needs of a vast population.

The financial community is greatly pleased over the success of the Treasury offering of $400,000,000, which was oversubscribed more than five times, and over that of the German international loan, of which the American share was $98,250,000. The demand for the former, which was issued at 2⅞ per cent, and is to run for a year, indicates the conviction that money will remain easy for a considerable period of time.

The German loan should clear the way for further foreign financing held up pending its success, and this will lay the foundations for increased foreign trade, which has been shrinking of late.

The steel industry has receded somewhat in activity, although prices are holding. The general average of operations is 69 per cent, compared with 72 per cent last week. The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage report showed that the company has the smallest backlog since August, 1929, but it might be well to state that it is also larger than the unfinished business for May 31 in five of the last seven years.

Leaders of the industry predict that a gradual expansion of operations will take place in the next 30 to 60 days, and that fall production will average between 75 to 80 per cent. Structural work and pipe line orders are the chief sustaining influence at the present time. It is estimated that orders for about 1,000,000 tons of pipe have been placed recently, the heaviest buying movement in history, and it is taxing capacity of the country.

Copper at 12 Cents

In the nonferrous markets copper is the outstanding feature with a drop in price this week to 12 cents, while tin touched 29¾ cents, the lowest in eight years. Zinc was also somewhat lower.

Weekly carloadings continue to show decreased trade. Exports for the first four months of the year reveal a substantial decline, but automotive exports held up well and increased for April.

The motor industry output in May showed a decrease of 7 per cent from April, and 32 per cent from May, 1929, while for the five months ended May 31 the decrease from a year ago was 31 per cent. Ford and Chevrolet were the only motor companies to show material gains.

Among industries showing a sustained or better trend were radio, road work, electric appliance and chain stores, while implement, furniture, lumber, hosiery, building and cotton cloth trades were quiet.

Items of interest were the formation of a $50,000,000 investment trust sponsored by the Brookmire Economic Service, the purchase of the Pierce Petroleum Corporation by Sinclair Oil, the increase in gasoline stocks and decrease in oil output, and the purchase of the Berliner-Joyce Aircraft Corporation by North American Aviation, Inc.

Foreign Countries

France — Commercial activity in France during May showed moderate improvement over April, and trade conditions are generally satisfactory. Demand for electrical equipment is so great that manufacturers are unable to meet orders promptly, and the call for agricultural equipment is strong. The automotive market is improving, and the leather market is higher. Textiles continue depressed.

Spain—There was a contraction in Spanish business during May. Imports fell off due to the weakness of the peseta. Political issues are a deterrent to trade. Factors which should help to strengthen exchange are the absence of a floating debt, and the decided decline in the unfavorable balance of trade.

Finland—There are signs of business improvement in Finland, partly due to the influx of foreign capital. Position of the Bank of Finland has been strengthened. Unemployment has been reduced to 7274 at the close of April. Foreign trade was higher than in March.

Argentina — Business in Argentina for the week ended June 6 showed some gain, due to favorable weather affecting live stock and agricultural industries. Figures on exports for the first four months of 1930 showed a 32.7 per cent decline in value from the 1929 period.

Colombia—A better feeling prevails in Colombia, due to expected improvement based on the new Administration which comes into office in July. Spring crop is higher. Buying of imported textiles and foodstuffs was slightly better than in previous months.

Stock Market Lower

Irregular and more often weak stock markets in Paris and London this week were followed by a recovery on Friday. Berlin security movements were erratic.

The stock market in New York was heavy most of the week, with sentiment much confused. Money is plentiful, but lower commodity prices and uncertain trade produced a bearish atmosphere in which stocks were rather easily depressed. Belief is that stocks are grounding on or near bottom. A recovery took place Friday and Saturday.

NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION

Newsprint production in Canada during May totalled 237,681 tons, an increase of 9633 tons over April and compared with 245,644 tons in May last year. Production by United States mills amounted to 118,030 tons, an increase of 8126 over April, but a decline of 5411 from May last year. May production in Canada was 75.2 per cent of rated capacity, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau, compared with 75 per cent in April and 87.6 per cent in May last year. United States production for May was 80.4 per cent of rated capacity, compared with 77.9 per cent in April and 81.5 per cent in May, 1929.

ITALIANS OVERSUBSCRIBE ISSUE

ROME (AP)—The Italian allotment of the Young plan bonds of 110,000,000 lire was oversubscribed by 11:30 o'clock this morning when the books were closed.

GERMAN OVERSUBSCRIPTION

BERLIN (AP)—The German allotment of the Young plan loan was oversubscribed nearly three times. Subscriptions today totaled 98,000,000 marks.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43		
Alleghany 5s '44	101½	101½
Alleghany 5s '49	100	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	100⅜	100¼
Am Ag Chm '59 Oct	103¾	103⅝
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	99	99
Am Chain deb 6s '33	72	72
Am For Pow 5s	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	88¾	88¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	102¾	102¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	167	167
Am T & T col 5s '46	114	114
Am T & T 5s '65	105	105
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104¾	104¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107⅞	107⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	107	107
Armour & Co 4½s '39	97	97
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	90
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	83¾	83
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	90½	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	64¼	64¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	95	95
Atlanta Gas 5s	91¼	91¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	102	102
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	104⅞	104⅞
B&O cv 4½s '33	94	94
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅜	101⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '41	104¾	104¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	100½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	97¾	97¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101¾	101¾
Can Gas Ry 4½s '68	95½	95
Can Nat Ry 5½s Oct	95	95
Can Pacific deb 4s	102½	102¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	88⅜	88
Can Pacific '54	104⅛	102½
Can of Ge 5s C '59	102⅜	102⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	101¼	101¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100¼	100¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	99¼	99¼
Chi G t West 4s '59	107½	107½
Chi M St&Pac adj 2000	72	71¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	56⅛	56
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	100¾	100¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	98	97⅞
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100	99⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	99⅜	99⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96	95⅜
Clec CC&StL gen 4s '93	89¾	89¾
Clec CC&StL gen 5s '93	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	88¾	88¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97⅞	97⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅜	99⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '5 Apr	102¼	102¼
Commercial Credit 6s '34	102½	102¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	99¾	99¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	46	46
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106	105⅞
Container Corp 6s '45	104	104
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	94	94
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	63½	63½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	78	78
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	104	104
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	93	3⅜9 3⅜4
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	99	99
Detn & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	95¼	95¼
Detroit Ed con 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107¼	107¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	105¼	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99¼	99¼
East Tenn Va G 's 30	94¾	94¾
Erie 5s '67	105¼	105¼
Erie gen lien	94⅜	94⅜
Erie '75	81⅞	81⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	94½	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	52½	52½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅜	102⅛
Gen Pub Ser 5½s '39	102⅛	102⅛
Gen Theater 6s '44	100¼	100¼
Gen Theater '40	111	111
Goodyear 5s '57	97	97
Go Macon 5's	94	93¾
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	101⅜	101⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98	98
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99⅛
Humble Oil 5s '64	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Ill Cen 4s '51	91¼	91¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	94	94
Ill Cen 4½s '66	103⅜	100⅜
Ill Cen C St LaNO 4½s '63	97⅝	97⅝
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94⅞	94⅞
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	94⅞	94⅞
Int Mach Corp 5s rcts '47	101⅜	101⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	99¼	99¼
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	65	65
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65	65
Int High El 6s	101	101
Int Cit Ice 6s '51	102½	102⅜
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	98¼	98¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94	94
Int Paper 6s '55	79	79
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	94	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	98¼	98¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92	92
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	115¼	112⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	104½	104½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	101	101
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	92	92
Kings Co El 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104½	104½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103⅞	103⅞
La Ark 5s	101¾	101¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	86¾	86¾
L'Auxtaro 6s '54	100	100
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	83¾	83
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	100½	100½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '50	98½	98½
L&N uni 4s '40	103	103
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	96½	96½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99½	99½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	92½	92⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98⅜	98⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¾	101¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	101¼	101¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90¾	90¾
Mo Pac gen 4½s '75	103	99⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	79½	79
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100½	100¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100¼	100¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	101⅛	101⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	97¼	97¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	98⅜	98⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	82	82
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	99½	99⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92⅛	92⅛
N O Pubbb Ser 5s '52	97¾	97½
N O T & M 5s B '54	90⅜	90
N Eng Ry 4s '45	99	98½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92	92
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s '2013	98½	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	93¼	93¼
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	107½	107½
NY Edison Ry 6½s B '62	97½	97⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	113⅝	113⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	64⅞	64⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 6s	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Ohio 5s '45	113⅜	113⅜
Nor States Uow 5s A '41	93¾	93¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '46	102¼	101
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	105¾	105¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	103	103
Park-Lex 1sehld 6½s '53	96	96
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	81¼	81
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	101	101
Penn RR 4½s D	76	75
Penn RR 4½s '63	96½	96⅛
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101	100¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	100	100
Penn RR gen 5s '68	103⅞	103⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	109⅜	109⅜
Pere Marq 4½s	103½	103½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	98¾	98½
Phil Co 5s '67	95¾	95½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100¾	100½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	99⅞	99½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	87	87
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	102¾	102⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	100½	100½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	95	94¼
Pub Svc E & G 5s '67	99	99
Purity Baking 5s '48	98⅞	98¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	94¼	94¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	100¼	99⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	92⅝	92⅝
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	98⅛	98
Rio G & W col 4s '49	94	94
Revere Brass 6s	84¾	84¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	104½	104½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	107	107
St L & S F 4s A '50	98	98
St L & S F 4½s '78	91	90⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	93¼	93
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	104	103⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	106¼	106¼
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	93½	93½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	81	80
Seabd A L con 6s '45	53	52¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	62	61¾
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	96¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	96½	96¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103	103
Sinclair Crude 5½s '38	103⅝	103⅝
Smith A O 6½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103	103
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	103⅜	103⅜
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	93¾	93⅝
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅛	98¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	98	97¾
So Ry gen 5s '94	91	90⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	109⅝	109⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	118
Soswest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	124½	124½
Sokane I R 5s '55	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	64	64
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103	103
Stand Oil Power 6s '47	98	97¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106¾	106¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	105½	105½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103¾	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	102¾	102⅜
Third Ave 5s '37	49¼	49¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	96	96
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	26¼	25½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	105	103½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	98⅞	98¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	101
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96¾	96¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	92	92
U S Rubber 5s '47	99¾	99¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	84½	84½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	95¾	95¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101⅜	101⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	105	105
Wabash 4½s '78	85¾	85
Wabash 5½s '75	93	93
Walworth 6s '45	105	104½
Walworth 6¼s '35 ww	91	91
Warner Bros 6s	96⅛	96½

	High	Low
Warner Bros 6s	103¾	102⅞
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105¼	105⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	84
Western Un 5s '51	102¾	102¼
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109⅛
Western Un 5s '60	103½	103⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅛	103
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	105	104½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅞
Youngstown 5s	102¼	102¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jun 14	Jun 13
3½s '47	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	102
4th 4¼s '38	102.20	102.22	102.00	102.00	102.20
US 3¾s '43	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13	
US 3¾s '47	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic El 7s '52		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	97	97
Antwerp 5s '58	82¾	82¾
Argentine 5½s '62	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅛	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅛	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	81	80½
Australia 5s '55	88	88
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89⅛	89⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	95
Bavaria (King) 6s '55	103¼	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	112⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¼	109⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109⅝	109⅝
Berlin 6s '58	90¼	90
Berlin 6½s '50	97⅛	97⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	93	93
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	77	76⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	78	77½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90½	90
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91¼	91¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	83½	83
Brazil (US) 8s '41	83¼	83¼
Bremen 7s '35	101⅜	101⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	103	102⅞
Budapest (City 6s '62	84½	84½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	81¾	81½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	86½	86⅜
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	88	88
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	100	7/8100⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	88⅜	88⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	97¾	97¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chile (Rep) 1963 ct	89½	89½
Chilean Loan 7s	94½	94½
Comp Azucara Baragua 7½s	76	76
Copn'hn (City) 4½s '53	92½	92½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	84	84
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99⅞	99⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '58	102⅝	102⅝
Danish Mun 8s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	109¼	109¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92½	92½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101½	101½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	105	105
Dutch E I 6s '47	97¼	97¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Duke Power 6s	102⅜	102⅜
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Frankfort 6½s	97½	97½
French Nat 5S 7s '49	94	94
French (Rep) 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117⅝	117⅝
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6ss '38	122⅞	122⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	107½	107½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '58	86¾	86¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '58	86⅜	86⅜
Germ G E 6s '48	87¾	87¾
Germ G E 7s '45	96¼	96¼
Greek 7s '64	96	96
Greek 6s '68	103½	103½
Harpen 6s '49	102¼	102¼
Hansa 6s ww	87¼	87
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	90	90
Italian Cred Con 7s B '47	88⅝	88⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	98¼	98¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '45	99	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	100	100
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	103⅝	103⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	91¼	91
Kreuger Toll 5s '59 ww	78½	78
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	96	96
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97⅜	97⅜
Lyons (City) 6s '34	97¾	97¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Medellin 6½s '54	104½	103⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	104	104
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	76½	76½
New So Wales 5s '58	91	90⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100½	100½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	84½	84½
Norway Bank 5s '67	105	105
Norway (King) 5s '63	92¾	92¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	98	98¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	102	101⅞
Norwegian 6s '52	103¼	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	102¼	102
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91½	91½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	89¾	89¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	97½	97
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	105⅝	105⅝
Peru 6s '60	102¾	102½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	76¾	76¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	99	98½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	91½	91½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	105	105
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	98	98
Rome (City) 6½s '52	78½	78¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww '51	91¾	91¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	89¾	89¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	108¼	108¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6s '51	93¾	93
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93¾	93⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	107¾	107¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	95	95
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	103	102½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	78	77½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	103¾	103¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	107¾	107¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	105	104¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	100½	100
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	90¾	90¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	86¾	86¾
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	104	104
Uni Stl W 6½s '51	105	105
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '40	91	91
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96½	96
Westphalia El 6s '53	97	97
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	86⅞	86⅞

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	June 13	June 12
400 Allied Motor	12¼	12	12	
50 Am Equities	16¾	16¾	16¾	16
350 Assoc T&T	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
200 As Tel Util	65½	64	65	64
150 Bastian-Bless	35¼	33½	33½	33½
100 Binks Mfg A	27½	27	35¼	35¼
100 Brown Fence	24⅞	24⅞	27½	26½
100 Burnham Trad	10¾	10¾	24⅞	24¾
50 Butler Bros	9¼	9¼	10¾	10
100 Ceco Mfg	12	12	9¼	9¼
750 Cent Pub Serv A	35¾	34½	12	12
200 Cent & SW Util	24	24	35¼	34½
100 Chi City pf	12	12	24	24¾
1200 Chicago Corp	13	12¾	12	11¾
750 Chi Corp pf	403¾	40	13	12¾
300 Com Edison	294½	291½	40¾	40½
850 Cont Chgo	17	16¾	291½	293½
2600 Cord Corp	8	7¾	17	17¼
5000 El House Ut	51⅞	50½	8	8
350 Gleaner C Har	30	28½	51⅞	51
100 Grt Lakes Air	5¾	5¾	29	28½
250 Hib Spen Bart	50	50	5¾	5¾
4100 Inland Util	32⅝	32	50	50
2900 Insull Ut Inv	61	60½	32¼	32¼
200 Kellogg Switch	5¼	5	61	60⅝
350 Libby, McNeil	14¾	14	5¼	5¼
50 Lion Oil	23½	23½	14	14½
350 Manh Dearborn	33⅜	33	23½	24
1900 Mer & Mfr "A"	30½	29	33⅜	33⅝
18500 Mid Utilities	31	29⅜	30½	30
100 Mid Ut pf	100½	100½	30⅜	30¾
10000 Mo-Kan Pipe	36¼	36⅛	100½	100¼
150 Nat Ed Pwr A	70⅜	69¾	36¼	36¼
100 No Am Car	44	44	69¾	70
650 N A Lt & Pwr	70⅜	69¾	44	43
350 Q R S DeVry	16	15½	69¾	70
800 Seab Ut Shares	6⅞	6½	15⅞	15⅞
100 Stand Dredge	20	19	6⅝	6⅝
200 St Dr cv pf	24	23¼	20	19
950 Steinite Radio	2	1¾	24	23¼
50 Swift & Co	30½	30½	2	1¾
150 Swift Int'l	35	34¾	30½	30
350 Unit C Am pf	17½	16½	35	35
100 U S Gypsum	43	43	17½	16½
200 U S Radio	18	17½	43	44
100 Utah Radio	7¾	7½	18	17¾
1500 Util & Ind	16	15¾	7¾	7½
450 Ut & Ind pf	23¼	23	16	15½
50 Vortex Mfg	23¾	23¾	23	23
100 Vortex Mfg A	29½	29	23¾	24½
200 Winton Engine	61	60	29½	29½
			61	59½

Stock sales, 320,500.

FOREIGN COPPER PRICE CUT

NEW YORK—Copper Exporters, Inc., has reduced the price of copper abroad to 12.85 cents from 13 cents, c. i. f., Hamburg, Havre and London.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1¾ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2¾-3 7-16 per cent; and three months 3 7-16-3½ per cent.

American Power & Light Has Splendid Record of Growth

1929 Income Three Times That of 1924 and Nearly 10 Times 1921 Net—Serves 1124 Communities —1930 Budget $45,000,000

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 68

Among the important public utility holding companies of the country few have shown greater expansion in earning power and efficiency than the American Power & Light Corporation.

Since 1921 its gross income has jumped 357 per cent, while its net income has shown the remarkable increase of 962 per cent. Undoubtedly no small part of its growth and success must be attributed to the fact that it is under the supervision of the internationally known Electric Bond & Share Company.

American Power & Light was formed in 1909 to acquire securities of concerns operating or controling electric power and light, gas, railway, water works, ice and other utility properties.

Among the chief companies which it controls at the present time are Southwestern Power & Light Company, Pacific Power & Light Company, Kansas Gas & Electric Company, Nebraska Power Company, Portland Gas & Coke Company, Minnesota Power & Light Company, Florida Power & Light Company, Northwestern Electric Company, Central Arizona Light &

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Set Production Control to Save Buyer's Dollar

Conservative Planning Will End Dumping, and Set Prices Will Stay at Reasonable Level

By VOLNEY D. HURD

WITH the Atlantic City Show now history, a view of it from a distance brings up several points not mentioned in last Saturday's story. Let us consider the listener's pocketbook. How much is he getting for his radio dollar and, more important, how long is his radio investment good for?

The answer to the first part of that question is easy. Never before in the history of radio has so much been offered per dollar. The answer to the latter can only be an opinion, but the writer's opinion is that the industry will never again wreck itself as it has in the past, destroying the value of previous sales by wholesale dumping of sets.

Let us go back a bit. If the old adage, "Live and let live," had been followed in the first place, the dumping of past years would not have taken place. The trouble is that each of some 30 manufacturers looked at the radio market and said, "5,000,000 sets will be sold this year. Why, I ought to get half those sales! I'll float a stock issue, build a huge plant to produce the 2,500,000 receivers, run a big advertising campaign and make real money."

Now, that all sounded fine. The rub was that each of the 29 others were planning to do the same thing. Take 2,500,000 sets and multiply it by 30 and we have the astounding total of 75,000,000 radio receivers. Of course, we have exaggerated a bit on the figures. But the idea is there. The result is that, cutting our estimate of overproduction down to 25 per cent of these figures, we still have around 18,000,000 sets for a 5,000,000-set consumer market. The result must mean dumping and the inability of a large plant to go through with a big production plan wipes out profits. The four or five big radio manufacturers who went into the hands of receivers this past season are proofs of this condition.

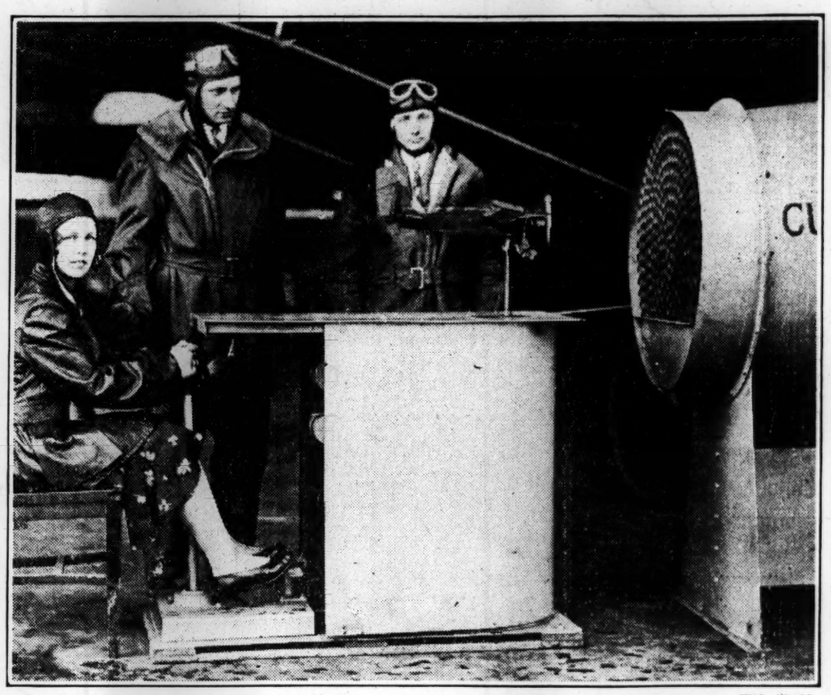
Therefore, while the multitudes made a Roman holiday of it, getting good receivers at less than cost, the industry as a whole was suffering.

For every person who purchased a receiver at dumping prices there were probably five legitimate purchasers who, having paid the regular list price for a set, found the value of their investment cut by more than two-thirds in a few months. This meant loss of confidence in radio and the industry has felt it keenly.

The talk at the Atlantic City show this year was all on the question of production and dealer consideration. The dealer is telling the manufacturer this year. Last year it was the other way around. On production, for instance, an R. C. A. engineer told the writer that last year if they saw the market was slipping it took them four months to shut down production, so big was their machine. Now, a lot of sets would have been produced in the four months it would take them to slow down. This year, instead of set design, production design has been studied. This year they will be able to go from maximum production to a complete shutdown in two weeks. If the whole industry follows this, there will be no need for further worry about overproduction and the resulting instability.

Thus if you buy a set this year you can feel assured, assuming that the above works out, that your set will not suddenly be worthless or an orphan at the end of the selling season. If the industry achieves this it will have taken a tremendous stride forward.

HANDLE THE STICK AND RUDDER FOR YOURSELF!



Wide World

The Young Lady, Seated at the Controls, Sends the Tiny Plane Through Take-Offs, Landings, Dips, Climbs and Banks—Only What a Student-Pilot Would Be Allowed to Do. A Miniature of the Functions of an Airplane Are Reproduced Right Before Her. The Watchful Veteran Pilots Advise One What Not to Do.

WATCHING yourself fly is the principle on which Curtiss Flying Service have based the design of a model flying unit for ground work in their flying schools.

Seated at a full-sized set of controls the student manipulates the rudder, ailerons and elevators of a model plane and with the "gun" controls the flow of air against it from a propeller in a wind tunnel.

If properly operated the tiny plane takes off from the ground exactly as a full-sized ship would do. It is held down by a weight equivalent to the force of gravity on actual flying which must be counteracted by the proper use of controls on the current of wind directed against the nose of the plane. The wind from the tunnel is the lifting agent for the plane.

No looping or barrel rolls are possible, of course, as the plane is attached to an upright rod at a point just behind the wheels. However, its range of maneuverability is as wide as that permitted to a student doing his first real flying. It can roll very nearly to its side, turn almost to a right angle and dive or climb at as great an angle as can ever be accomplished in actual flying.

Conditions are so nearly the same as real ones that if the pilot attempts to climb too steep an angle the model will fall off and do in safety what would be a nasty "crack up" under actual conditions. Faulty turning will also cause a similar disaster. By visualizing himself in the plane the pilot learns by such harmless mishaps what not to do when in full flight.

The device is in use at all Curtiss flying schools throughout the country, although the one at the East Boston Airport is the only one in New England. J. H.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Hiram Goldman String Ensemble.
5:30 Helena Johnson, mezzo-soprano.
5:45 NBC, Concert ensemble.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:25 Helena Johnson, soprano.
7:30 "St. Botolph Tower Restoration Fund."
7:40 Nelson Hall, popular pianist.
7:50 Bonfiglio Alfieriali, soloist.
8:00 NBC, "Salon Singers"; women's octet.
8:30 NBC, Del Monte chorus; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "In the Spotlight" musicale.
9:30 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Pan-American Dinner: addresses, President Hoover, President-elect Julio Prestes of Brazil, S. Gurgel do Amaral, Brazilian Ambassador.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dicginson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces"; dance orchestra.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Eddie Welch's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest; baseball scores.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; quartet.
8:00 NBC, Dixies Circus; sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Recorded Program.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel Program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 American Legion Flag Day.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Digest; baseball; Radiogram.
11:09 American Legion Flag Day.
11:30 "Midnight Melodies": string trio.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 Dairy and Food Council Program.
5:30 Ted and his Greater Gang; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, "Melo Maniacs" orchestra; soloist.
8:00 Nu Icy Varieties Program.
8:15 CBS, "Romance of Fresh Milk Industry."
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
9:00 CBS, Sketch, "The Honeymoon Trail."
10:00 CBS, Paramount Orchestra; Paul Ash's Stage Show; Jesse Crawford; Giersdorf Sisters; quartet; vocal soloists.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Piano Reveries."
5:15 Merton Lillie, organist.
5:30 Twilight Program: string trio.
6:00 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:30 WHDH Trio.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 15

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:15 p. m.—Home Historian.
3:30 Studio musical programs.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Davey Quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Romberg Program.
9:45 NBC, "In the Time of Roses."
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church, Boston.
1:15 p. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, "Friendly Hour."
4:00 NBC, "Southland Singers"; octet.
4:30 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, "Twilight Reveries."
6:03 Antonio Gerardi, violinist.
6:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lw White.
7:00 Time; NBC, "El Tango Romanctico."
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Hacienda Melodies"; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Master Musicians.
9:15 NBC, "Yeomen of the Guard."
9:45 "Nocturnal Serenaders."
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:00 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 Aa. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Time; readings and music.
2:00 CBS, "Ballad Hour."
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violin; soloist.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Columbia String Symphony.
6:50 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his Band.
8:30 CBS, "Kalterborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Pennzoil: "Chic" Sale.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air;; Paul Specht and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:25 News; Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Trio.
6:15 Robert Stevens, xylophonist.
6:45 WHDH Trio.
7:00 Park Street Church service.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16

Vocal and Instrumental

Jose Santiago, baritone; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Mr. Santiago was featured with Rosa Ponselle in a concert at Saranac Lake and as "Escamillo" in a condensed version of "Carmen" at the Roxy Theater recently. 7:35.

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Hour concert in the vacational mood. 8:30.

Countess Olga Albani, soprano; marimba orchestra; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Half hour in the Spanish manner. 9:30.

"Plane of Dreams" (Wander—WEAF Chain). From Brahms and Rimsky-Korsakoff to Youmans and Grofe. A really excellent period this. We understand that the sponsors have given Frank Black free rein for expression. The program reflects it. 10.

Chicagoans, male quartet; concert orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). Spiritual, "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel," "Pale Moon" and Foster medley are in quartet features. Very familiar works of Mendelssohn, Brahms and Herbert by orchestra. 10:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Male quartet and orchestra. Most tuneful ballads, "Lamp in the West," "Diane," "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Out of the Dusk to You." 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Best bits, Strauss overture to "The Bat," "Pale Moon" and Delibes' "La Source" ballet music. 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Three Caucasian sketches of Ippolitov-Ivanov; Tchaikovsky ballad, "None But the Lonely Heart," by Rae Potter Roberts, contralto; Bach's "Air for G String"; Strauss waltz "Artist's Life." 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain) Some "queriosities" on the Byrd Expedition by Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist, to coincide with Admiral Byrd's arrival in New York. 7:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain) Last day in Paris. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain) Elmer and the new little girl visitor from Australia. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T) Railroad stories. 10:30.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain) Sea stories. 11.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain) The mood of youth and spring. 7.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Rhythmic Music

Male trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). "Cross Your Heart," "Ida" and "Pickin' Cotton" on the pianos. 9.

Talks

Literary Digest Topics in Brief (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter." 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"United States of Europe" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald in his "The World Today." 7:15.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Cincinnati.

The Week's Program Trend

A Listener Speaks on Slumber Music

OUR remarks in this place a fortnight back concerning the power of the listener as illustrated by his success in having the time of the Amos 'n' Andy and the Slumber Hour programs changed brought us a letter from a reader who perhaps credits this reviewer with more power than he actually has.

"Anything you can do," writes M. E. of New York City, "to bring back the Slumber Hour music just as it originally was will make me most grateful."

Well, we can at least publish M. E.'s letter and then say a few things ourselves. The letter:

"I was one of hundreds who helped to move Amos 'n' Andy from 11 to 7 o'clock because I loved the Slumber Hour at 11 and did not wish to wait until 11:15 for it, or to have it shortened. But now what! Why have 'they' removed—so suddenly, too—Ludwig Laurier's Ensemble?

"What they are giving us instead seems to me (I am humble concerning my musical taste) 'without form and void'—an attempt to do something slumbrous but producing only a sense of vacuity. I simply have to shut it off and give up any thought of the hour which was so delightful and helpful to me.

"I do know why I liked Mr. Laurier's ensemble. I do not know him or anything about him except his work. He gave us satisfying programs, well arranged, 'treasures old and new,' from Bach to Stravinsky. He had an inexhaustible repertoire, excellent interpretation, intelligent feeling. His programs drove away the cares of the day, and often they were—without sentimentality—like prayer. They had sentiment, but never sentimentality.

* * *

"I believe that thousands upon thousands were comforted by that hour and I greatly doubt if the present feature satisfies them. I do not care for vocal selections at that time. I like to do my own thinking, at that time especially. I both telephoned and wrote the National Broadcasting Company a wail of protest, but they seem adamant.

"I think my taste is quite catholic. I like the old and the new, when the latter has any music to offer; love the Spanish rhythm, don't turn off Hawaiian strains, love Roxy's symphony orchestra; the Philharmonic, simply adore Dr. Damrosch for the great work he is doing, and find even some forms of jazz less worse than others. So I am quite easily satisfied, but anything you can do," etc., as quoted previously.

Inquiry develops the fact that the N. B. C. wedged a male quartet into the Slumber Hour with the intention of augmenting it as a desirable program development. The hour, formerly directed by Mr. Laurier, is now in charge of James Haupt, whom we remember as a radio singer. When we informed the N. B. C. of M. E.'s criticism, the studio representative described it as like others which had been received, but he added that the vast majority of the comments on the altered hour had been favorable. The orchestra had been enlarged—but it was not Mr. Laurier's—and, besides a quartet, the choral organ had been added. Most listeners, according to the studio, like the changes.

* * *

And so long as the studio feels that way about it, what can be done? In letters to studios, as in ballots at the polls, the majority wins. But whenever the issue is sufficiently important—whenever enough listeners feel like doing something about it—the minority with its letters can at least make itself heard in a manner that must command attention.

* * *

Meanwhile, we suggest that M. E., since she does not care to listen to the Slumber Hour in its present form, turn her attention a night or so to the Moonbeams Hour on WOR at 11:30, only a quarter of an hour later. Those of us who do not regard male quartets as slumbrous—probably because the words of the songs disturb the quietude—need have no hesitancy in giving a trial to a peaceful period featuring a trio of mellow female voices and a small string ensemble, under the direction of the able George Shackley, and announced by Arthur Q. Bryan with quality and distinction.

To us this Moonbeams music is as comforting as the Slumber Hour ever was. It has always seemed to be one of those programs which stations like WOR and WABC, somehow, do better than the N. B. C.—and sometimes do first, before the N. B. C. gets around to it. Our long experience as a listener gives us the impression that WABC and WOR are more eager to pioneer in untrodden program fields than the N. B. C. The Moonbeams period strikes us as something unmatched, in its own class, by any WJZ or WEAF offering. The mere fact that the lovely voices sing words does not disturb our peaceful approach to slumber; the words are lost in the sometimes ineffable beauty of the harmony, the velvety blending of individual quality in a mellifluous whole. It is an hour worth investigating. M. E.—and sometimes the girls num!

* * *

This is a proper point at which to hurl a huzza or two toward Alwyn E. W. Bach, N. B. C. announcer; first, because he won this year's award by the American Academy of Arts and Letters for good diction over the radio, and secondly, because he has added to WJZ's Saturday night programs 15 minutes of as beautiful reading of poetry as you'll hear anywhere by anybody. Anyone who has tried to read poetry aloud knows how difficult it is. Poetry must be felt to be understood, and to his admirable diction Mr. Bach adds a feeling and understanding which bring out the color and—shall we say—the undertones of the lines. Hearing his reading of poetry the first time is a strange experience. If you did not know this was Mr. Bach, you would be convinced that it was Milton J. Cross, the WJZ announcer who won the academy award last year. But Mr. Bach, of course, is not an imitator. The best we can hope for his future is that he will never, in his announcing, seem to be conscious that he won the award.

* * *

Recently "A Devoted Reader," in commenting on our column of May 3, said in a letter published on the editorial page: "The impersonality of the radio and the quietness of a movie leave something to the imagination for me!" Let us make as much of it as we can, while we yet can. Television is surely on the way into the home. To a vast extent the talkies have displaced the silent movies. To what extent will the "televizzies" (no such word, but who can tell the future?) displace the impersonality of the radio? For one, we can say without qualification that if Amos 'n' Andy turn out to be anything like their fearful caricatures on the toy "Lizzie" taxicabs, we'll switch our televisor off at 7 sharp, eastern daylight saving time, every night except Sunday—and probably stop seeing our dentist twice every year! L. A.

House of Commons Radiocast Considered

London

THE B. B. C. has long desired to be able to give to listeners a radiocast from the House of Commons. Until comparatively recently the ban on the radiocasting of controversial matter effectually prevented the realization of this plan. But the removal of the ban in February, 1928, brought it within the range of possibility, and the B. B. C. had good hope that a transmission of the budget speech would be permitted, only to find, however, that, at any rate for the immediate future, the direct political connection with radiocasting, as distinguished from eye-witness accounts of important parliamentary proceedings, was to be confined to pre-election addresses delivered into the microphone by the leaders of each of the three parties.

There until recently the matter has had to rest. It has indeed been suggested that a parliamentary relay would not be a popular program item, because often enough the Commons' debates are portentously dull. It is hardly sufficient to answer this objection by pointing out that on occasion, as in the debate of the Prayer Book or on the Coal Bill, the House rises to considerable rhetorical heights, because it is almost impossible to forecast when these occasions are going to occur. On the other hand, there are certain members of Parliament, such as David Lloyd George, who could be radiocast at practically any time without there being any danger of boring the listening-in public.

But from one aspect a transmission from the House of Commons would be very useful, even if it were thoroughly dull. If the radiocast were made during the afternoon, for the especial benefit of schools, it would constitute a most valuable element in the historical and political education of British children. A very considerable proportion of the time these children spend at school is employed in the study of Parliament, but at the end of several years' teaching it too often happens that though the pupils are acquainted with the principal dates in parliamentary history and the chief figures and events connected with it, their ideas of what a parliamentary debate is like, or how the parliamentary system really works, are very few and very hazy. Even a single transmission of an afternoon's business would do something to increase and define these inadequate conceptions.

But at the moment there are serious technical difficulties in the way. As an official at Savoy Hill observed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the energizing of the 600-odd microphones that a Parliamentary transmission would necessitate would be a difficult job. This objection, however, could not be made to a request for a transmission of the budget speech, for a single microphone would be sufficient for the purpose.

At one time there might have seemed a possibility that this year's budget speech might be radiocast, for Philip Snowden, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, has on previous occasions represented himself as not entirely averse to the procedure. Whatever hopes were entertained were, however, disappointed, and the B. B. C. had to be content with securing Mr. Snowden the night after his announcement in the Commons to give through the microphone a brief explanation and summary of his fiscal proposals. This he did with extraordinary clearness and conciseness, even if with a conspicuous lack of rhetorical adornment.

In this brief speech he emphasized his conviction that sound finance requires new expenditure to be met by new revenue rather than by borrowing, and naturally laid great stress upon the fact that his schemes do not increase the burden of taxation upon moderate incomes, and in some cases actually relieve it.

'Traveling Mike' Latest in Radio News Reporting

NEWS reporting for the radio is rapidly assuming all the complications attending the existing methods of newsgathering for the daily press. The latest is literally the traveling microphone which like the traveling motion picture follows its subjects along wherever they, he or she may go, picking up every word.

The event at which this system will be inaugurated is New York's welcome to Admiral Richard Byrd upon his return from 16 months in the antarctic. This is expected to take place sometime during the morning of June 19.

Previous events of this nature have been "covered" by the radiocasters by the previous setting up of microphone equipment at numerous points where action will take place. For instance, in a New York welcome a microphone will be placed at the pier, one at the Battery, one along the line of march up lower Broadway, one at City Hall for the speech making, etc. Each of these is set up a day or two ahead and connected by telephone wires with the radiocasting main studio.

At the studio a control operator can switch from one of these pickup stations to another. As the returning hero begins to fade out of sight of the Battery announcer, for instance, the lower Broadway announcers' station will be put on the air and he will say, "Here he comes now." This method is continued until the end of the event.

The new arrangement uses the same idea proposed in an article on football reporting last year, on this page. That is having the microphone moving along with mobile transmitting equipment on a car right beside the event being covered. And that is exactly how the NBC will radiocast the Byrd procession.

The NBC has a new specially built mobile transmitting truck. This truck, manned by Announcer George Hicks and a field crew of four radio engineers, will take its place in the line of parade directly behind Byrd's car.

As the parade moves slowly through Hero's Lane, the canyons of lower Broadway, past City Hall and toward Central Park, Hicks will describe the cheering crowds which line the sidewalks. He will speak into a portable microphone which is part of the equipment of the mobile station and his words will be picked up by seven-short-wave receiving stations recently installed by NBC at various vantage points throughout Manhattan.

The short-wave station receiving the announcer's words most clearly will relay the description to the NBC studios, where it will be distributed to stations throughout the country. At various times each of the stations will be utilized in relaying the short-wave account as the truck moves along with the parade. The stations are intercommunicating, and the radio engineer who receives the strongest signal will notify the others that his station will relay the broadcast.

Every detail of the parade as it moves from one point to another will be brought to listeners through the use of the new mobile transmitter.

At City Hall the microphone will be turned over to Alwyn E. W. Bach, who will describe the crowds at City Hall Park and the reception by the Mayor's committee in the aldermanic chambers.

When Byrd and his men leave City Hall and continue their triumphal ride through the streets of New York, Hicks will again take the microphone on the mobile transmitter until the parade swings up Fifth Avenue, when an announcer yet to be named will continue the description as he looks down on the parade from the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building.

Later Hicks will pick up the broadcast again and continue his short-wave account until the parade breaks up. V. D. H.

Superpower Duplication

Sentiment appears to be growing in the ranks of the Federal Radio Commission to authorize KGO, Oakland, Calif., to increase its power of 50,000 watts and ascertain the results on the channel it uses simultaneously with WGY, Schenectady, which now has 50,000 watts. Two superpower stations operating on the same channel, situated nearly the breadth of the continent apart, would give ample demonstration of the feasibility of proposals to duplicate the cleared channels. General Electric, owner of both stations, is willing to try it.

Radio at the Outposts

Just as the United States Lighthouse Service several years ago distributed gifts of radio receiving sets to the men and their families who attend America's coastal outposts, the Department of the Interior now proposes to distribute 100 battery-operated sets, recently donated by a manufacturer, to isolated mountaineers who have come to the attention of its office of education.

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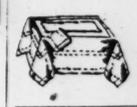

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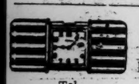

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482 Toorak Rd. Toorak SE 2 Tel. Win. 1640
Electrical Appliances Stocked. Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

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CHINA & GLASS STORE
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ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
At Your Service 2 James Rd., Swanbourne

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Highest Class Workmanship in
LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS

Southern Cross Confectionery
EAT MORE SWEETS
Home Made Cakes and Sandwiches Supplied Fresh Every Day.
84 B Pitt St., near G. P. O.
Lessons in Confectionery at Williamson House 51 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

INDIVIDUAL CORSETRY
A CORSET FOR EVERY FIGURE
Let our trained, reliable corsetiere fit you into the right type garment for your particular requirements.
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(Near MACQUARIE STREET) TEL. B. 5260

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Repetition and General Engineering Castings
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G. BREATHOUR & CO.
EXPERT TAILORS
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67 Castlereagh Street, Sydney

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PHONE X4083

FRANCIS H. GILES
THE BRIGHT STORE
17 Sydney Road
MANLY
FOR GENERAL DRAPERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

When Making Your Will

safeguard the future of your dependents by appointing

Permanent Trustee Co.
of N. S. W. Ltd.

to act as

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES

A Company with over forty-two years' experience.
Estates under control exceed £15,000,000.

Write for explanatory booklet.

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Exclusive and Distinctive Antique Hand Wrought Dress Rings, made in Silver and Solid Gold, set with Real Stones. Importers of Art Jewelry and Beads.

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Phone MA. 1317

Established 1844

CALLAGHAN & SON
for
Ladies' Footwear and Hosiery
Men's Boots and Shoes
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We have a reputation for values which you will appreciate, the favour of a visit will be esteemed.

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The Registering Piano

SONORAS—RADIOS
MELODEONS
Mastertouch Music Rolls

E. F. WILKS & CO. *Ltd.*
317-319-321 PITT ST., SYDNEY

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It beats—as it sweeps
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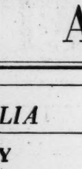

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FOR ALL DRAPERY
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ELECTRICIAN
Fully Licensed
For Prompt, Expert Attention, no matter what your Electrical needs are,
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THE ROSE MARIE TEA ROOMS
Home made cakes and pastry a specialty
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Art Treasures suitable for all gifts.
Handwork in China, Pottery, Scarves, Lingerie, Pictures, etc.
Orders a Specialty — Telephone BW6717

"MAY'S"
HOLLAND AND LINEN BLINDS, VERANDAH BLINDS, TENTS, AUTO TENTS, CAR COVERS, CAMPING REQUISITES, CANVAS GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCERS.
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For a prompt, distinctive Laundry Service
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Dry Cleaners, Pressers and Expert Launderers. Personal and Household.
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Daily deliveries in the City. Eastern and Western Districts.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION
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Close to Beach and Bandstand
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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
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"For That Distinctive Suit"

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The Permanent Wave Specialist
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Permanent Waving at Its Best

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Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressers
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Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
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Teas, Luncheons, Dinners
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Beautifully situated on the water front
Own wharf and swimming bath; extensive grounds; tennis; full size billiard table; excellent cuisine; hot water service; garages.
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Reliable Seeds, Seedlings, Plants.
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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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Real Estate Specialists
Rent Collections and Property Management—City and Suburban Properties Let and Sold
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Furniture Valuations Made for Probate, etc. Subdivision Auction Sales a Speciality. Expert Staff in All Departments.
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EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
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Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

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EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Tel. M3946 — Shop 21, 3rd Promenade
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Large Head Fittings and Renovations a Specialty

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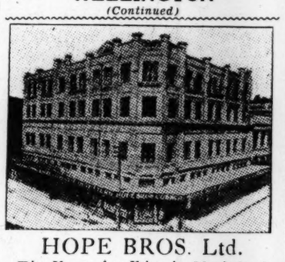
188-194 George Street, Sydney
All General Hardware, Soft Furnishings, Tools of Trade
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Store"

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON (Continued)



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IN THE LEAD
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80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington: Also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery. Glassware. Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware. Household Hardware. Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods.

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SINGLETON PAINTING SERVICE
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"A delightful holiday resort"
"WAIMARIE"
Paraparaumu, near Wellington
Beautifully situated in charming grounds, with golf links, tennis courts and beach within easy access. Meals at all hours for passing motorists.
MRS. B. LEWIS, Proprietress
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HAIR DRESSING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
McDONALD PERMANENT WAVING
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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Near POTSDAM
GERMANY, built 1925, no house interest tax, 10 rooms, every convenience, 2 acres of garden, terrace, sun parlour, near wood and water, in quiet, good class neighborhood. Valued at Mk 300.000.- for sale owing to circumstances for Mk 160.000.-
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Furnished house to rent for summer. 25 Avon Street. Telephone University 1253.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1565 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Holton Arms Apartments, 405 W. Adams—Spacious 3 and 5-room apartments, elegantly furnished, real bedrooms, steam heat, Frigidaire, maid service; reasonable rates; near Christian Science church. WEst. 4872.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4098.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; 1477 Beacon. Apply to Janitor; 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 1050.

BOSTON, 160 Newbury Street—To let, cozy, airy, 2-room apartment, furnished; good gas stove, continuous hot water; 2 minutes from Copley Square; elevator; reasonable rent to right person; June 20 to November. Address MRS. EUGENIA B. JOHNSON, Bristol Co. Tel., 541 Boylston St., Boston. Telephone Back Bay 4531.

BOSTON—Cool, attractive 1 and 2-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; also 5-room corner apartments for sale; near Christian Science church. R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway Street. Copley 1732-W.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—3-room furnished apartment, July and August; 1 or 2 adults; available June 28. D-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service B. B. 1145.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated. Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard University—To sublet for the summer, 5-room modern apartment. Apply I. V. BOCKMANN, 42 Trowbridge St.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Sunny upper apartment; perfect condition, fireplace; convenient to trains, schools, etc.; rent reasonable. Newton North 2131-W.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Half of charming duplex house for rent; 8 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, fireplace, garage. Tel. Middlesex 1547-M.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED in Boston or Brookline, Sept. 1, 2 or more well heated rooms (one large), bath, kitchenette, elevator, or one flight; $30-$45. E-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FIRST-CLASS 7-passenger limousine for special trips, including Mrs. Eddy's Home. Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn. Pleasant View, Bow, Concord, N. H.; also historical points of interest; experienced chauffeur guides; regular prices. C. W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Ken. 1022.

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AWNINGS
If you are going to have awnings order them NOW. Classic awnings, very durable. Special prices at this time.
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129 Washington Street, Brookline
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Rebinding All Kinds of Books
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CAMDEN, ME.—Cottage to rent for season, 5 chambers, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, 2-car garage; service house, 3 chambers, bath, living quarters. Telephone Andover 679 or write MRS. A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 43 Morton St., Andover, Mass.

LAKE CANDLEWOOD, New Milford, Conn.—Attractive new 7-room bungalow, furnished, fireplace, bath; wonderful view; good fishing, boating and bathing. MRS. F. B. DAILEY, Warner Homestead, Brookfield, Conn.

ORLEANS CAPE COD, MASS.—8-room furnished bungalow on Town Cove; safe bathing; single garage; to rent for July. F. M. ATWOOD, 24 Russell St., Waltham, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

LARGE, airy rooms, good country food, in quiet farm home among the pine woods; electricity and bath; $18 to $25. PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
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LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

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THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

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SUBURBAN
REAL ESTATE BROKER
WANTED for exclusive territory by active Boston and suburban real estate company. Replies confidential. L-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT for young man: $80 monthly with board and room. Apply Silver Birches, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., New York. Phone 16.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Competent university men for lecturing on busses. THE GREAT AMERICAN HISTORICAL SIGHTSEEING LINE, 198 Dartmouth St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Mother's help for Swiss family near Berne, Switzerland, to help with children and do some housework and sewing; Christian Scientist preferred; must be interested in and familiar with progressive methods of education; native language should be good English; may have to give some English lessons; knowledge of German or French necessary; sports and music desirable; references exchanged. Applicants could be seen in Boston or New York if they write at once to E-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or X-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City. Other applications should be sent to X-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Applicants can be met in England in July or August.

WANTED—Refined working housekeeper; good plain cook; references. Box C-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

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HENRY J. COOPER writes happy, meritorious sales copy and business letters; counsel. 191 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

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WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

SELECT American antiques, Sheraton sideboard, sofa and other pieces. Telephone Han. 5870 (Boston).

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BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4098.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel, October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Established, fully equipped beauty shop, 7 booths, reception room and kitchen; wonderful location. Address S-32, care The Christian Science Monitor, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

MILK CONTAINERS OF PAPER, SYSTEM LEIBFARTH; absolutely hygienic, without paraffin; officially tested and splendidly approved; SUITABLE FOR DAIRIES, MILK DISTRIBUTORS, ETC.; domestic and foreign patents pending; manufacturing rights for sale. Apply to GUSTAV R. JULIEN, Hamburg 1, Germany.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD COTTAGES
for rent. Apply to R. D. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

FOR RENT—Coast of Maine; July or until the middle of August, cottage 4 rooms, screened porch, electric lights, big fireplace, very large living-dining room. E. L. B., 715 East Street, Three Rivers, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 26 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—High class manufacturers' educational, or special agency, for Canada; references exchanged. C-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POST WANTED

PAPER MILL MANAGER (Englishman) completing contract 4 machine mill, open for re-engagement; age 35; experience high class papers, rag, woodpulp, grass, in Great Britain, India or abroad. Box M-321, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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CHICAGO—For sale or rent, service station building, nearly new, brick, 125x33, drive through, oil vapor heat, ventilating skylights; located within few doors of one of busiest corners in Chicago; suitable for store, small factory, auto sales, tires, etc.; now occupied by battery, electrical, speedometer station. W-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

HELP WANTED—WOMEN (Continued)

YOUNG LADY, 20-25 years, as stenographer; insurance experience necessary. Box H-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 — Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTENTION ARTISTS! Cabin type bungalow, 4 rooms, all modern conveniences, fireplace, completely furnished, delightfully located in Haddam, Conn., overlooking Connecticut River and hills; $500 for season. D. B. ROBERTS, 275 Connecticut Blvd., Hartford, Conn. Phone 8-0948.

COOLSCHNOUGH
Rent for summer, very reasonable, well furnished home in heart of White Mountains; 10 rooms, including five chambers, also bath and shower, fireplace and 2-car garage, all electrically lighted; near three golf courses, lake, etc.; pictures and other information. CARL C. SMITH, 12 Thorndike St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 7430.

Early American House
FOR RENT in Casco Bay, Maine; $250 full season; modernized with bathroom, hot water, hooked rugs, etc.; pictures, details from owner, I. G. McCOLL, East Harpswell, Me.

EIGHT-ROOM house, open plumbing, electricity, new combination range, furnace heat, gas water heater, large yard; adults; $45; near Christian Science church. 6 Tupelo St., off Quincy St., Roxbury, Mass.

IDEAL HOME
Complete home attractively furnished or unfurnished; 5 large rooms, half of handsome house, independent wing, beautiful grounds, private garden; less than hour out of N. Y. C.; good commuting service West Shore or Erie; $85 per month; garage if desired; lease by year. A. OSTERLOH, Jr., 3 Waldron Ave., Nyack, N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Very delightful apartment, 2-family house, 6 rooms, large sleeping and living porches, fireplace, oil heat; artistic house and grounds in fine neighborhood; $75, including garage. H. P. BLAKE, 135 Westford Avenue.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

LEATHER GOODS

LET us do your LUGGAGE REPAIRING. We know how to do it right; 25 years' experience. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1750.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run our own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.
Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-6749, or write P. O. Box 96.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

WINTERHOLME COTTAGE
FALMOUTH HEIGHTS, MASS.
Paying guests wanted for quiet home by the sea; good bathing, excellent table, comfortable surroundings. Write for terms to C-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home, in White Mountains, Franconia, N. H.; rates $25 up. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7069.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

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Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

Casco Bay, Maine Peninsula
Two Miles Lovely Waterfront
SECLUDED beauty spot, yet very accessible; quiet coves and wide bays; an Utopian setting for colony, camps or estate; athletic fields, ten cottages, large main bungalow, canoes, boats and docks; fine old house (1706) modernized; sacrifice complete with 75 acres for present very conservative appraised value, $20,000. Terms arranged. Pictures, details from owner, I. G. McColl, East Harpswell, Maine, or Strout, Old South Building, Boston.

COUNTRY place for sale, 31 miles from Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.; 6 acres, trout brook in front of house; house has 8 rooms, with bathroom; secluded, but accessible; price $4500. E-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE, Northborough, Mass.—6-room cottage, large bathroom, modern conveniences; 2-car garage, half-acre land; corner lot; fruit trees, Concord grape vine; convenient to trains, Boston & Worcester bus, stores, schools, churches. Tel. Somerset 6934-W.

LUCERNE IN MAINE
FOR SALE—Nine adjoining lots, high land and fine view, below market price. Write HARLOW AND HOWLAND, 20 Newbury St., Boston.

WHEN SEEKING OR SELLING
Westchester County Real Estate
THE *HOMELAND* CO.
18 and 20 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Most convenient office will be found in the Phone Book.

Windsor, Conn., $7500
Six miles north of Hartford with excellent trolley and train service, single house of 7 rooms and sleeping porch, 4 bedrooms, fireplace, bath, furnace heat, house newly decorated; Loomis Institute, Boys' Preparatory School, is only 10 minutes' walk from the property. Apply H. R. TURNER, 45 Sycamore St., Windsor, Conn.

RESORTS

A CHARMING HOME delightfully situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2 miles from R. R. station; open year around. Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C., Susquehanna 1319—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, weekly rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, Bay State Road, No. 161, "River Vista"—House of distinction; finest rooms in section available for permanent and transient guests; moderate rates. BACK Bay 8519.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Norway St.—Large front room overlooking church park; privileges; rent reasonable. Copley 0699-W before 10 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

BOSTON—Cool, attractive rooms from $5-$10 single, $7-$12 double; near Christian Science church. R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway, Copley 1732-W.

BOSTON, The Cairns — Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms, 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Visitors to Boston may obtain desirable rooms in quiet home opposite church; garage. S. J. S.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Furnished rooms, meals or kitchen privileges if desired; near church. Copley 1579-W.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Large and small rooms, $4, $8 and $9; also large front room 2 flights up. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

BOSTON—Comfortable room in private home; near church; kitchen privileges. C-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 855 President St.—Attractively furnished 2 rooms and bath, other rooms; near transit, park; tourists accommodated. Sterling 8886.

FOR summer rent, two large connecting rooms with kitchen privileges in private home near Silvermine, Conn. MRS. LILLIAN ST. JOHN, Bartlett Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

NEW YORK CITY (West 95th, near Riverside Drive)—Comfortable private 2-room light-housekeeping apartment for a person seeking congenial, quiet home, within harmonious, airy apartment of business couple; unusually moderate rental. Tel. Riverside 0940 after 5 p. m.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

N. Y. C., Grand Central District—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure; business woman. Tel. Caledonia 8720.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th St. (Apt. 12)—Large pleasant room, adjacent to bath; convenient to bus and subway; homelike surroundings; business man. Edgecomb 9267.

NEW YORK CITY, 628 W. 114th, Apt. 34, near Riverside Drive—Cool, light, airy rooms, double $11, single $8. BALWANZ.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 West 101st St., Apt. 4-E—Attractive double room $12, single $8; home atmosphere; elevator.

PEDRICK HOUSE, MARBLEHEAD, MASS. 52 WASHINGTON STREET TELEPHONE 4
Rooms furnished with old furniture and hooked rugs make this historic house full of interest for the vacationist.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—To let furnished; will share with a woman a 3-room and bath apartment near Library Square; convenient to transit; or to rent for summer months; reasonable. Superintendent, 8521 119th St., Virginia 10300.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., 765 West Onondaga St. Tel. 5-5565—Business man wanted to share single gentleman's furnished apartment. C. A. J.

THE Fenway Business Woman's Club, 1126 Boylston St., Boston, has a few desirable rooms available for transient and permanent guests.

ROOMS WANTED

ROOM wanted by business woman near seashore; easy commuting; state details and price. DOYLE, 51 West 69th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT, American, reliable, agreeable, well educated, have traveled considerably, go anywhere. C-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Lady wishes to recommend excellent man for position as chauffeur-mechanic; private family; town or country. Tel. Regent 7569 (Boston).

HAVE had years' experience wholesale and retail meat business; well qualified buyer-manager. Box P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY experienced in institutional work desires position as housekeeper in motherless home; home for self and boy 13 years; most desired; willing to go anywhere but prefer Massachusetts. Write A. M. CARSWELL, 12 Winslow St., Gardner, Mass.

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1887-1930
The Big Cash Store
Everything for Man and Beast
R. A. HENDERSON & SON
Proprietors
We beat or meet any advertised price in Lee County

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Myers Jewelry Co.
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One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
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43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Goes along day by day, selling the best at the lowest possible prices.

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THE STORE UNCONDITIONAL—IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Main, Bay, Forsyth Streets
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37 W. FORSYTH ST.

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
Lingerie Negligees
Vanity Fair Underthings and Hosiery
Gossard, Binner, BienJolie Corsets
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ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

Now Operating in Jacksonville
NATIONAL BELLAS HESS COMPANY Inc.
Northeast Corner Bay and Main Sts.

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SERVE-WELL STATION
PARK STREET AT KING
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NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

LAKE WORTH

Worthmor Ice Cream
Fresh Milk—Buttermilk
Whipping Cream—Coffee Cream
8 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
27 So. Dixie—Phone One Ate Four

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Marinello Beauty Shoppe

Eugene Permanent Waving
Daylight Booth
NORA DAVIS, Prop.
126 S. E. 1ST AVE. Ph. 25957

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Information—Reservations—Tickets
Anywhere Any Line
MITCHELL'S
201 E. FLAGLER ST., MIAMI, FLA.
General Insurance Service by
W·W·BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251
MAHONY, SINCLAIR & CO.
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING and TAXATION
609 Bank of Bay Biscayne Building
Tel. 2-1148 MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
400 Southwest 2nd Avenue

STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in
Dry Goods and Shoes
Children's Shoes a Specialty
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

CLYDE COURT HAT SHOPPE
Featuring Five Dollar Hats
204 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
Kittie Mullaly MIAMI, FLA.

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267 E. Flagler Street
'Miami's Most Popular Restaurant"

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager.

MAE WATSON
The Parker Method
Realistic wave representative. We use rain water exclusively for shampooing, eliminating use of lemon or vinegar rinse.
111 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 31345

ALTSCHUL REALTY COMPANY
Reliable Service in Real Estate
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JO ANNE SHOPPE
PHONE 2-2189
MILLINERY 16 N. E. 3RD AVE. CALUMET BLVD.

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
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SHAW HARDWARE
Builders' Hardware, Paints Varnishes, Stains, Fishing Tackle Carpenters' and Plasterers' Tools
2100 N. W. 7TH AVE.

HANNA MADE CANDIES
FRESH EVERY HOUR.
Crystallized Fruits and Fruit Delights
Personal Attention to Mail Orders.
263 EAST FLAGLER ST.

MIAMI BEACH

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Save Money—Buy Direct!
FISCHER DRESSES
"Made in Florida"
Sold direct from our factory to you through our own retail stores located at:
208 W. University Ave., Gainesville, Fla.
and 205 South Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
HANSON'S
Electric Shoe Repairing
27 EAST PINE STREET

Florence Beauty Shoppe
Evera Permanent Waves
Given in Your Home
(New Parisiane Method)
Phone for Appointment
24 S. ORANGE AVE. Phone 9707

YOWELL-DREW CO.
35 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercal, Savings, Trust Department. Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

GOLDSMITH
"Shoes of Distinction"
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
Phone 8348 102 N. Orange Ave.

DATSON DAIRIES
Safe Pasteurized Milk Cream and Buttermilk
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Phone 6342

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
WEST CONCORD, NEAR ORANGE
Phone 3176

SARASOTA

KICKLITER BROS. HARDWARE and PAINT CO.
448-452 MAIN STREET PHONE 2795
Wholesale and Retail
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

TAMPA

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AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Negligees Hosiery.
10% Discount to Business Women
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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

New Sparton and Edison Radios
LIGHTHOUSE, Inc.
Road Service—Kelly-Springfield Tires
Phone H 3572
620 MAGNOLIA AVENUE

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

ROONEY'S SERVICE STATION
Texaco Products—Pennsylvania Oil
Washing, Waxing, Greasing
215 S. Brevard, cor. Platt Phone H 28-521

WEST PALM BEACH

SEND IT TO Mack CLEANING CO.
17 COMEAU ARCADE 114 1ST ST

WINTER PARK

Orange Laundry Co.
AND
Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need
Orlando Phone 4735 Winter Park Phone 413

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

PICTURE FRAMING
BINDER'S
Decorative Articles for Homes and Gifts
117 PEACHTREE Wa 7105

Atlanta's Foremost Cash and Carry Cleaners
THE LLOYD CLEANERS
"House of Service"
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Coats..... .75
681 Boulevard NE 990 Gordon SW
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
Beauty Shop
All Lines of Beauty Culture
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Phones Wa. 1070 and Wa. 7894

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Georgia's Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA MACON, GA.
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Manry's Cascade Florist
We deliver flowers for all occasions

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Corselettes, Brassieres, Elastic Girdles Silk Underwear
EAGER & SIMPSON
Custom Corset Makers
24 Cain St., N. E., ATLANTA, GA.
Walnut 4972

AMERICA'S SMARTEST FOOTWEAR
The French Shoppe
168 PEACHTREE ST.
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DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Atlanta, Ga.

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408 E. Broughton St.
Dial 2-3125

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Quality Foods Service
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506 Merrimon Ave.
Phone 5704

Dry Cleaning ! Shoe Repairing
ABBOTT & KNIGHT INCORPORATED
Mountain City Laundry
"Telephone Seven Thousand"

TEXACO
BELL'S SERVICE STATION
EXPERT GREASING, WASHING AND POLISHING—BATTERY AND TIRE SERVICE
507 MERRIMON AVE. Phone 1929-J

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

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Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.

Majestic Electric Radio
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SHAWS', *Incorporated*
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Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
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Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

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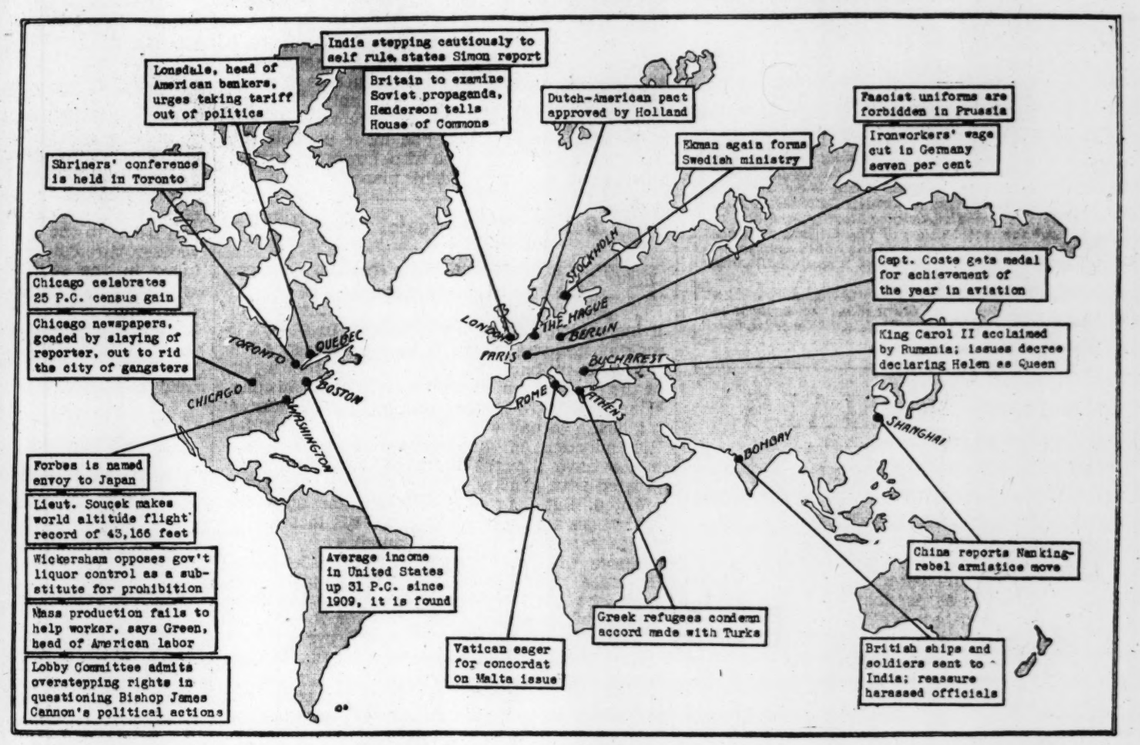
The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
645-647 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


India stepping cautiously to self rule, states Simon report
Lonsdale, head of American bankers, urges taking tariff out of politics
Britain to examine Soviet propaganda, Henderson tells House of Commons
Dutch-American pact approved by Holland
Fascist uniforms are forbidden in Prussia
Ekman again forms Swedish ministry
Ironworkers' wage cut in Germany seven per cent
Shriners' conference is held in Toronto
Capt. Coste gets medal for achievement of the year in aviation
Chicago celebrates 25 P.C. census gain
King Carol II acclaimed by Rumania; issues decree declaring Helen as Queen
Chicago newspapers, goaded by slaying of reporter, out to rid the city of gangsters
Forbes is named envoy to Japan
Lieut. Soucek makes world altitude flight record of 43,166 feet
Wickersham opposes gov't liquor control as a substitute for prohibition
Mass production fails to help worker, says Green, head of American labor
Lobby Committee admits overstepping rights in questioning Bishop James Cannon's political actions
Average income in United States up 31 P.C. since 1909, it is found
Vatican eager for concordat on Malta issue
Greek refugees condemn accord made with Turks
China reports Nanking-rebel armistice move
British ships and soldiers sent to India; reassure harassed officials
STOCKHOLM
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
BUCHAREST
ROME
BOMBAY
SHANGHAI
TORONTO
QUEBEC
BOSTON
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON

One Minute Biographies

Who: EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American clergyman, author and humanitarian. He was a thorough Bostonian, born there, educated there, and there carrying on his manifold activities. At nine he entered the Boston Latin School, at 13 he was admitted to Harvard. For two years after graduating he taught and was busy also with his studies for the ministry and his work in the office of his father, then editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. It used to be said that he could have performed there any task from typesetting to editing copy. Such wide interests, such energies as his could not have been satisfied with one form of expression alone.

Thus Dr. Hale learned to understand human life from varied points of view. Once, in referring to his teaching, his editing, his newspaper and other work, he said: "Any average doctor of divinity would say that this was a very preposterous course of preparation for the modern pulpit"; yet, in his own case, he proved the precise opposite. For he was licensed to preach in 1842, first in Worcester, Mass., then at the South Congregational Church in Boston. Among clergymen of his faith, he was a radical rather than a conservative; yet invariably stanch in his loyalty. As a preacher, too, he was greatly loved, exemplifying in his own labors his estimate of the ideal minister as one who does "active work for the improvement of the people around him. . . . the minister of the town as well as of one particular parish."

It was this ideal which brought about Dr. Hale's active participation in a number of humanitarian, social and religious societies, which work gave scope to his genius for organization. Frequently, too, he was heard upon the lecture platform. Boston revered and cherished him, according him a vast testimonial in the form of a meeting held at Symphony Hall, upon Dr. Hale's eightieth birthday. And, with all this, the fact remains that most people remember him as an author. In the midst of his other labors, he wrote constantly and edited several periodicals. For his "Man Without a Country," long accorded rank among American classics, he is chiefly honored. Skillful in construction, artistic in finish, it is a poignant tale which so gripped the imaginations of the public that the author was obliged to explain its source as wholly fictitious. Dr. Hale was a venerable, a noble, a loved figure in Boston. To gain a vision of him as he was, one need only seek out a statue, homely and natural, which stands in Boston's Public Garden and depicts Dr. Hale looking out still benevolently upon the narrow streets which he so loved.

Brevities

London Humorist: It is suggested that men should wear tennis trousers of light green, pink and blue shirts with a check design, and yellow pullovers. Eye-shade manufacturers are wholeheartedly in favor of the idea.

Detroit News: A Mr. Dick Barstow, of Boston, holds a record of walking four and one-half miles on his toes. A very desirable type of tenant, we should say, for an upper flat.

Los Angeles Times: New York skyscraper installs theater on fiftieth floor. Probably anticipating the time when the entrance to the building will be from airplanes landed on the roof.

Montreal Star: An expert says that a really good diamond will make a hole in almost anything. Especially a banking account.

A Quotation for Today

IF A man instantly turned his ears and mind away, the assault would be easily repulsed; but as soon as he opens his ears so far as to dwell upon and dally with temptation, he is already well-nigh conquered, and the strife is at the hardest.—JOHN TAULER.

The Mail Bag

Hot Springs, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

We live in Hot Springs, Arkansas, one of the National Parks of the United States. Here there are 46 flowing hot water springs from which come 851,380 gallons of water daily with a temperature ranging from 102 to 147 degrees F. There are 21 bathhouses in which an average of 700,000 people bathe each year. One of the finest golf courses in the south is here on which many tournaments are held. The mountain drives and scenery in this region are very beautiful.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I want to become acquainted with the boys of any country. I am interested in stamps and would like to exchange letters and stamps with boys in foreign countries.

Alfred B.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

My first letter to the Mail Bag brought me many friends for which I'm very grateful. This summer I am going to visit two of my Mail Bag correspondents in Calgary, Canada. I intend to fly to Portland and continue by train from there. It will be a wonderful trip and I am very grateful to the Mail Bag for making it possible. I would be glad to hear from girls anywhere.

Please forward this enclosed letter to Constance B. Marie H.

Freeport, Kansas

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been wishing to write to the Mail Bag. I am 13 years old and should like to receive letters from any girl about that age. I like the stories on the Young Folks' Page. Are you going to have any more stamp stories?

We have eight milk goats. They are of the Toggenburg breed. Does anybody have goats of that breed? I am a member of the 4-H Club. I have received a pin for first year work. Two summers ago I took a trip into Colorado. One day a party of us were caught in a cloud. It was so thick we had to stop the car so we would not run off the road.

I hope that someone will write to me. I promise to answer them.

Shirley P.

[Yes, we are having another stamp story quite soon, Shirley.—Ed]

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

May I, too, add my word of appreciation and gratitude for the Mail Bag? As in many other cases, it has given me friends whom I should not otherwise have.

I should like to share a recent experience for which I am sincerely grateful. This was a meeting with two of my Mail Bag friends in Boston. These girls live in the same city in Rhode Island, and we had planned this meeting for months. Twice we met disappointment, once because of a snow storm which blocked the roads so as to make them unpassable. At last, however, we met, and we three do not say now that "anticipation is better than realization." As agreed upon before, these girls motored from their home and, when about an hour's ride from Boston, telephoned me. I went to Boston and met them at the door of The Mother Church, where we attended the service. Then, after having dinner, we came to my home, and the girls met my family. All too soon, however, the day passed and my friends had to leave in order to get on familiar roads before dark.

The entire Monitor is of interest to me, and I took a great interest in following the series of "Better Business Letters" which were printed as I studied the textbook "Business Correspondence," by the same writer, in my senior year at high school last year.

I am 18 years old, a stenographer in one of Waltham's manufacturing plants, and am very much interested in other people's experiences in Mail Bagging. I should be glad to hear from anybody my age and promise to answer any letters I receive.

May I hope to have the opportunity to make more friends? I hear so much about my friends' friends that I too am anxious to have more.

Minnie D.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

The Christian Science Monitor is known for the large amount of international news it carries. This news field is interestingly increased in the Thursday and Saturday editions by the appearance of the Mail Bag. A glance at the letter headings is usually a comprehensive geography lesson.

We hear much today about the importance, internationally, of steamer, train, and air travel, yet and of book-travel, but not nearly enough do we hear about letter-travel. The Mail Baggers and the "listeners-in" realize the value of this fascinating mode of travel.

We find things of special interest in every country on the globe. The Netherlands and Italy mean much to me because of their rich background of art. Scandinavian and Russian literature introduced me to those northern countries and made me desirous to know them more intimately. The study of the French and Spanish languages has arounse my keen interest in the peoples and customs of southern Europe.

I should be glad to correspond with girls around the age of 20, from any part of the world. Frances C.

Winnemucca, Nevada.

Dear Editor:

Although Winnemucca is a town of only about 2000 it has a fine swimming pool which we all enjoy every summer. There is a very interesting story about how the town got its name. There was a chief of the Piute Indians named Winnemucca which means in English "one moccasin." He was given this name because of a mishap to his foot because of which he could wear but one moccasin.

Next fall I am planning to enter the Upper School in Principia at St. Louis. I should like to hear from girls my age (13) who are interested in music, art, swimming, and tennis. Also from girls who are going to Principia next fall.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School here for four years.

Best wishes to you and Mail Bag readers. Eloise L.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Dorothy C. (12), Portsmouth, N. H.—Especially from Girl Scouts.
Meta G. (13), Winona Lake, Ind.
Helen H. (14), Brattleboro, Vt.
Vivian Z. (14), South Haven, Mich.—Collecting stamps.
Geraldine E. (14), Glendale, Calif.—If you wish to correspond with Nancy, send in your letter and it will be forwarded.
Madeline G. (15), Winona Lake, Ind.

BOYS

Vincent L. (12), East Machias, Me.
James K. (12), San Bernardino, Calif.—Exchange stamps. Belongs to Boy Scouts.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Los Angeles

A NURSE was taking care of a new baby and happened to be in the kitchen as the iceman entered. She said, "Don't you want to see our new baby girl?" He gazed long and lovingly at the baby, and drawing a dollar bill from his pocket, said, "Here, start her a bank account."

A few weeks later, the young woman was again nursing in the neighborhood when the same iceman came into the kitchen. She laughingly said, "Don't you want to see our new baby, a boy this time?"

"Yes indeed!" he exclaimed, and again he drew forth a dollar bill, and told her to start the boy's bank account. It seems that it was his custom thus to celebrate new arrivals on his route.

A year or so later the nurse started a mother-and-baby home of her own and this same iceman answered her first call for ice. She smiled when she told him about her new venture, but every baby born in the home for many months received a dollar bill from this man!

One day he came to say good-by. "I have done so well, that I have enough money to buy an orange grove of my own," was his happy, grateful news.

A Word a Day

Interdiction

Whatever is interdicted is forbidden, prohibited, debarred, as, "the effort was made to interdict debasing plays." An "interdiction," then, is an act of interdicting, or state of being interdicted. "Interdict" is also used as a noun, meaning "a prohibitory decree, a legal restraint, a prohibition." An "interdiction" is in effect when the court has issued an "interdict."

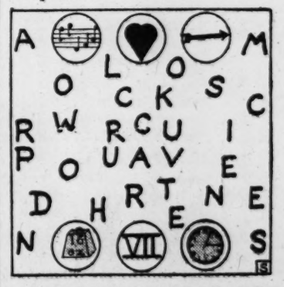
The word was adopted into English from the Latin *interdictum*, "a decree of a judge," from *interdicere*, "to pronounce judgment between two parties, to decree," compounded of *inter*, "between," and *dicere*, "to speak, utter."

In-ter-dic'-tion is accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled in-ter-dik'-shun, in which each *i* sounds as in *it*, *e* as in *maker*, *u* as in *circus*.

"In the early days, religion was apt to consist mainly of interdictions."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Separated Names Puzzle



With three straight lines divide the picture into six groups of letters, which, when properly arranged, will spell the names of the objects illustrated. Each word contains five letters.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Dish Washing Puzzle:

Plate, platter, saucer, cup, pitcher, tumbler, bowl, knife, spoon, mug.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The British Tariff Dilemma

"THE choice before Great Britain," said William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, in a recent speech in Parliament, "is either to be launched into tariffs or to secure as much freedom as possible." His contribution in an important debate on British trade made it certain that the Labor Government is solidly behind Philip Snowden in his stand against protection. Free trade, the minister asserted, is not purely negative in operation, but is a great positive force. For Great Britain, he explained, the industrial crisis and the need to recover her old place in world markets made freedom of trade more important than it had ever been.

His speech was in reply to Conservatives who were calling attention to recent discouraging figures of exports and imports and the distressing numbers of the unemployed. These were appealing for tariffs to protect industry against foreign competition. But how, came the answer, could such help Britain to recapture lost foreign markets? How could they assist British exporters to overcome restrictions imposed by Australia, or cotton manufacturers to compete with Japan in Indian markets? It would appear that Labor ministers are deeply committed to the view, always upheld by the Liberals, that protection is no remedy for depressed trade. The tariff argument, in their opinion, rests on a wrong analysis. The remedy must be sought elsewhere.

Apart altogether from the political issues involved in "Safeguarding" or "Empire Free Trade," many Conservatives are pressing for a solution by quite different methods. Some of the greatest British industrialists and bankers are convinced that there is a far more important issue—indeed, a supreme issue—on which the fate of Britain as a manufacturing country depends. That issue is not one of tariffs, but of right methods of production.

In the same week in which this debate on trade was taking place in the House of Commons, the great Conservative organ, The Times, was publishing articles, day after day, on "The New Way in Industry," pleading the need of rationalization. The gist of the argument in The Times was exactly the same as that urged again and again by David Lloyd George—the evil is not one of unfair foreign competition, but of excessive costs of production.

According to The Times, the five staple trades of Great Britain are "all old-established industries strongly imbued with individualist tradition, and organized according to the characteristic form of nineteenth-century manufacture into a large number of small and highly competitive units. The failure to reduce costs of production may be traced to the lack of adequate organization."

This view has long been gaining ground among industrialists. The bankers, also, are fully awake to the need of rationalization, and it is to promote schemes of reconstruction on a large scale that they have formed the Bankers' Industrial Development Company. This is the line along which thinking business men are seeking a remedy. It is based on the idea that it is better to make industry efficient than to try to bolster up inefficient industries by restrictive tariffs.

Million-Dollar-a-Year Men

IS ANY man worth $1,000,000 a year? The question has been raised by assertions, attributed to a minority in the Youngstown-Bethlehem merger contest, that some Bethlehem executives are receiving salaries of $1,000,000 or more. Offhand, you would think it unlikely that any man could earn as much money as that in twelve months. Yet it has been reported and commonly believed, years ago even, that such salaries were being paid.

The general business attitude probably is that a man must be worth whatever he can persuade an employer to pay him. And is it not apparent that the services of certain men may be worth $1,000,000 a year to a corporation, if in that time they can save that corporation, or enable it to earn, twice as much or more? Such men might be the lawyer who could show financiers how to form and conduct a "trust" without running afoul of the Sherman Act; the engineer who could tell a mining company where it would and where it would not find oil or gold. Probably Ghengis Khan and Napoleon earned more than a million a year for their "firms."

But can an executive earn as much? Opinions of the experts seem to differ. One American executive calls the $1,000,000 salary "unthinkable," "a holdover," "out of date." Another points out that "no well-managed corporation gives a big salary without just returns from the recipient," and that "creative ability needs to be rewarded generously," so that "every schoolboy may have something to shoot at."

Another authority disagrees: "A flat, inflexible, unscientific salary today is unjust, both for an executive and for the stockholder." In the opinion of this man, "a small salary and a bonus based on the results is the right system." Under such a system, of course, a man might easily receive $1,000,000 a year, though only a comparatively small part of the income would be in salary. Another famous business man advocates "liberal predetermined shares of earned profit and doing away with all but small salaries for the heads of big businesses on the good management of which many thousands of workers actually depend for their daily bread."

Surely there is force in the arguments of these latter witnesses. For they would make sure that the business director received an income in seven figures only if he earned it; and only if the results of his executive genius were shared with those whose investments had made possible the enterprise, and with those who, however humbly, had helped him carry out his plans.

Ford's Wage Scale Abroad

HENRY FORD'S endeavor so to advance wages in the foreign factories under his control as to give their employees a standard of living equivalent to that of workers in Detroit is making progress. Nevertheless, it progresses but slowly. There have been few stories of the inertia of the business world more curious than this one. When the Detroit manufacturer first announced his desire to pay workers in European factories the equivalent of the sums paid in Detroit, one might have thought the proposition would be greeted with general enthusiasm in the regions affected. But very quickly it became apparent that those who might profit by this increase in wages were inarticulate and dumb.

Those who had control of newspapers and influence with public men whose utterances would be published were the employers, who looked askance upon any endeavor to increase European wage scales. The Ford project was denounced as an effort to Americanize Europe. What it sought, it was said, was to transform its working class from a body of happy, contented and leisurely workers, putting in some fifteen hours a day for a wage equivalent to one-quarter of that paid in the United States, into enslaved robots, working from six to eight hours a day for from five to five and a half days in a week at more than double their present wages. When Mr. Ford asked the International Bureau of Labor at Geneva to obtain for him the necessary statistics, industrial influence was great enough to cause the refusal on the ground that no funds were available. It was a Boston man, Edward A. Filene, who at this juncture came to the rescue and provided the funds necessary for the inquiry which is now in progress.

The first forward step has come in the report, soon to be published, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has been investigating the budgets of 100 selected Ford families in Dearborn during 1929. From these figures will be deduced the average standard of living of well-paid American laborers. It will then be possible to answer the query which puzzles many Americans who have had the advantage of foreign travel: "Do Americans really profit by the high wages, in view of their high living costs?" Of course, no effort can be made to determine anything other than the economic relationships borne by foreign conditions of employment to those in the United States. The questions whether life is more agreeable, leisure more usefully spent, family ties closer, and in general the contentment of the working class greater abroad than in America, are incapable of decision by statistical methods.

However, when the figures bearing upon the standards of living among Ford employees in Detroit are complete, and are placed at the disposal of the International Labor Bureau, it will be possible for the latter to figure what daily wage is necessary in Prague, or in Tokyo, in Coventry or in Stettin, to enable those earning it to live as well as a Fordite with $7 a day in Detroit.

Having reached the conclusion as to this consideration, Mr. Ford will have to undertake the task of breaking down the stubborn opposition of the employing classes in Europe to his project. Industry there is just beginning to comprehend the importance of accompanying high wages with mass production. Unless there is mass production, high wages so increase costs as to narrow the market. High wages extend the home market, and mass production encourages the invasion of foreign markets. This conclusion has been accepted almost universally by large American manufacturers. It is still questioned, and even rejected, by Europeans.

Only a few days ago in Germany a joint conference of representatives of employers and trade unions has been held for the purpose of cutting down wages in order to reduce prices and aid in foreign trade. Germany complains that its home market is swamped as a result of the rationalization of its industries and the resulting great output of produce. It has not, however, tried, and apparently does not intend to try, increasing that home market by paying its workers with such liberality that they will have money to spend. Today German wages are based largely upon a proletarian schedule. The German industrialists think they find the answer to their problem of an overstocked home market and an army of unemployed by reducing wages and looking abroad for new markets.

Ford is trying to meet the problem by increasing wages and thus developing an active home market. In so doing he exacts from labor increased endeavor and a contribution to his own profits quite equal to any advantage the workmen themselves may reap. It will be interesting to see how far this American idea, an idea of very recent conception indeed, and still confined to a few of the greatest producers in the United States, will make headway among the conservative peoples of Europe.

Thrums Honors Barrie

WHEN Barrie left Kirriemuir for England in the eighties (he was not Sir James then) his humor burst its banks and has been flowing ever since. And so when he returned to his native town in Scotland the other day to open a pavilion he presented to the townsfolk, it was with a merry twinkle in his eye and a story on his lips of cricket days when he captained a team which, because of its inferior composition, became known as the "Allahakabars," a term understood to mean: "Heaven help us." No man before Barrie has had the freedom of the town of Kirriemuir conferred upon him, and no man more deserved the honor.

It is no reflection on Kirriemuir to say that the town was little known before Barrie wrote his "Auld Licht Idylls" and other stories of Thrums. But immediately his inimitable sketches and tales spread abroad, a crop of imitators sprang up, later known as the "kailyard school." Thrums became a byword. Literary pilgrimages wended their way toward the somewhat neglected eastern coast of Scotland, sacrificing trips to romantic spots in the western Highlands, and found a country teeming with interest in which were laid the scenes of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth" and Barrie's "Window in Thrums."

Barrie did for the East what Scott did for the West, revealing the romantic and humorous side of a people cast in a serious vein, and no man can listen to the click of the shuttle in Thrums, wander through the pink path in the Den, or loiter in the square, without thinking of the author of Tammas Haggart and Snecky Hobart. Kirriemuir is proud of its famous son, and well it may be, for he it was who placed the town on the literary map of the world when he named it "Thrums," a word which means the ends of weavers' threads.

A Friend From the South

BEHIND all the official welcome, however warm, which President Hoover has extended to Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, stands a much finer thing, the traditional friendship and instinctive understanding between the peoples of their two nations.

Countries are sometimes like men in the natural and unquestioning friendships which they form with certain individuals. It has been that way with Brazil and the United States. At times when all the rest of Latin America has shown apprehension of the United States' motives or power, Brazil has stood firm in friendship and trust. In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, the President of Brazil sent a message to his Congress urging similar action. "Our elder brother, the United States, is at war; it is impossible for Brazil to remain neutral," he said.

Back of such generous words lies more than profitable commercial relationships, though they, too, have been a factor in the close ties between the two nations. Their extent is not often appreciated. The United States is not only Brazil's best customer, but her greatest source of imports. Brazilian-American trade has doubled since the war, and American investments have risen from $50,000,000 to more than $500,000,000.

There is every reason why these neighbors' exchanges of goods should increase, for the products of the one are largely complementary to the other. Brazil furnishes raw materials and tropical products, like rubber, cocoa and coffee, to the United States and takes in return all kinds of manufactures, particularly motorcars and machinery.

South America has little coal for industrial development, but within the last few months Americans have signed contracts under which $200,000,000 will be used to combine North American coal with Brazilian iron ore in the making of steel. Henry Ford has a vast rubber plantation under way in the Amazon Valley and other developments are planned to open the storehouse of natural resources in Brazil's hinterland. Yet these are but scratches on the surface of the wealth of an empire larger than the United States.

Senhor Prestes, who has had a distinguished career as statesman and Governor of Sao Paulo, has come to the United States to return President Hoover's good-will visit in 1928. He is the third President-elect of a Latin-American nation to follow that fine precedent, and certainly much good should come from the personal and neighborly contacts thus developed between executives. The visit should also awaken new interest among Americans in their close friend to the south, and help to back up with understanding the good will already existing.

"Ab-so-lute-ly"

COLLECTORS of strange bits of linguistic lore bearing upon the national life of the United States should not neglect that jaunty exclamation with which many an American gives his hearty consent to the opinion of a friend, "absolutely!"

After all, this cheery "yes" word should not prove unwelcome. Indeed, it might be more frequently projected into the vocabulary than it is. Modern speech is probably too loaded with polite reservations, polished insincerities, ambiguous commonplaces.

Consider, for example, the plan to bring about limitation of international armament. If the question is bluntly put as to whether such a policy is wise and practicable, what a relief to hear a decisive "absolutely!" When a personal viewpoint is sought on the social and economic value of prohibition as a national policy, what a satisfaction to encounter a stout "absolutely" as a mark of approval!

There are several ways to utter the word to bring about the best effect, but probably the most forceful method is to say it slowly and firmly, with meaning in its every syllable. Ab-so-lute-ly!

Editorial Notes

Bobby Jones defeated Roger H. Wethered 7 and 6 in the final of the British amateur golf championship, while Joyce Wethered defeated C. J. H. Tolley in a match where she started 2 up and drove from the forward tees, 2 and 1. Perhaps it is just as well for the world's greatest golfer that it is Mr. and not Miss Wethered who is eligible for men's golf championships.

That the American people are still "rolling along" on rubber tires is evident from the March consumption figures of gasoline for forty-three states of the Union, which show use of 26,000,000 gallons daily, or 7.1 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1929. This does not look so much like "hard times" or decreased purchasing power.

Now that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia has ruled that sweet chocolate is not candy, perhaps it will render a decision on the question whether the tomato is really a fruit or a vegetable, and the peanut a nut or a legume.

Shh!—Of late there seems to be less noise about the anti-noise commissions.

Market Day

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

MARKET DAY must not be missed. This is not a matter of reason, but of sentiment. On market day it is the custom for the villagers to go to town, and go to town they will though they have nothing in the world to do there. Their fathers and their fathers' fathers have always gone to town on market day, and so to town will they go.

The village is well provisioned. There is not the slightest need to stir outside the commune. In the village itself there is no baker's shop, but two bakers include the village in their daily round. There is no butcher's shop, but no fewer than three butchers visit the village daily. Twice a day a fishmonger's cart stops at my door. Once a month a huge caravan fitted up as a general store reaches Sainte-Ursule; it contains household linen, ready-made clothes, brooms, shoes and stockings, and a fair percentage of things to be found in a Woolworth emporium.

Then there are in the village itself two grocery shops. One of them, on the green, sells salmon in tins that have come all the way from Alaska, smoked kippers from Norway, pineapples from the South Seas. No place is too distant to be represented in Sainte-Ursule. From France itself come the Bayonne hams, the Strasbourg sausages, and the Normandy butter and cheeses. There is a local pâté that is particularly delicious. There are tapes and cottons and all the range of haberdashery. There are sabots and gardening tools.

* * *

The rival shop is, perhaps, more sparsely furnished with comestibles, but it contains an immense variety of wearing apparel. Then there is in the village a bicycle repairer, and there is an agent for wireless apparatus. Thus it is, I repeat, unnecessary to go to town on market day, since there is everything one can desire in the village. Yet the habit of market day persists and is likely to persist.

The villagers go to market in every conceivable manner. Some think nothing of covering the few kilometers which separate the village from the town on foot. Others go on their bicycles. My nearest neighbor harnesses his brown mare, as he has harnessed it for nearly twenty years, and is happy to stick to this means of locomotion. A few of the richer farmers have their motorcars. From early morning till late at night the road to the town is thick with traffic.

Market day is naturally the great shaving day of the village. Men who rarely shave on any other day shave on market day. The women, too, use soap and water with exceptional energy. On no day shall you see so many clean faces in the village as on market day. The best clothes are brushed, and the villagers, laying aside their conspicuously patched garments, take a pride in dressing themselves up for the journey to town.

* * *

Some of the villagers take their wares to market; they have a little fruit or salad or butter or eggs or chickens or rabbits; but for the most part they go empty handed. For that matter they are not, as a rule, heavily burdened on their return. Market day for them is not an occasion for commerce; it is rather a holiday. They go to town to see and be seen; they like to look at the animated spectacle of market day in town.

I confess that, much as I dislike crowds, I have had real pleasure in market days. The main street of the town is thronged. The middle of the road is alive with people, so that the wheeled traffic is compelled to move at a snail's pace. Every village from many miles around has discharged its inhabitants into the rues of the little town; and they parade interminably, pausing to gaze into the shop windows. They purchase hot meats, and with these hot meats and the bread they have brought from home they sit down on the terraces of cafés to make their meal. Pastries, too, are eaten—usually as the crowd parades along the streets; and other pastries are taken back to the children. It is a red-letter day for the pastry cooks.

* * *

But of course the real center on market day is the market place. The market place is a large square called, as it is called in nearly every market town, the Place d'Armes. Nobody now thinks of the Place d'Armes as the drill ground of the district, but doubtless it takes its name from those stirring times when the whole French nation was ready to assemble at the menace of invasion. These Normandy towns have been overrun by the invader in all ages, and they have witnessed much civil strife. The Place d'Armes is a rallying spot. It is still a rallying spot, though the purpose is now peaceful.

Around it are many of the principal shops of the town—tailor's, dressmaker's, seedman's, ironmonger's, and the bazaar filled with miscellaneous goods. They do a roaring trade on market days by the sheer force of the number of persons who circulate in the market place. But the French have a peculiar love for open-air stalls, and it is these open-air stalls that attract most customers.

There is plenty of activity, but there is little bustle. The crowd moves around from morning till night, continually examining this, and bargaining for that; but there is no hurry. This business of buying must be conducted without haste; there is a whole long day in which to choose, and it would be foolish to seize the first article without having compared it in quality and price with every other article of its kind. With all the unceasing turmoil, it is a deliberate and leisurely turmoil.

* * *

These folk have not learned the meaning of hustle; there is no greater contrast than that of a Paris store on bargain day and the Place d'Armes of the little town on market day. In one there is a wild struggle from counter to counter; in the other there is an unhastening perambulation from stall to stall. In one everybody behaves as though moments are precious and everything will be lost that is not snatched up instantly; in the other everybody behaves as though time were limitless and nothing will be lost if it is left unpurchased for hours. The difference in the tempo of the city and the little town is a difference in philosophy; and of the two, the philosophy, though not always the tempo, of the little town is vastly the better.

We have bought, or we have not bought, and the lights of the little town are lit. Shall we not go homeward along the darkened road to our village? Some of us are not yet ready; we would make the most of our day. There is a touring company at the town theater; there is a film from Hollywood at the town cinema; there is a gala ball for the younger folk at the town dancing hall; there are lights and warmth and comfort for the older folk in the town café on the Place d'Armes. But most of us will go homeward. The dusk is thickening, and the long procession to the village begins. Thus ends another market day in the uncountable and unbroken series of market days.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

PROF. R. SEYMOUR CONWAY, the distinguished archæologist and member of the British Academy, has addressed a letter to Signor Mussolini urging the advisability of excavating on the site of the ancient city of Corfinium, seven miles north of Sulmona in the valley of Aternus. The city, Professor Conway points out, is intimately connected with the life of Julius Cæsar, for it was at Corfinium that the Roman general won his first important victory in the Civil War of 49 B. C. The excavations, he says, may not bring to light any important object of Greek or Etruscan art, but it may be safely stated that hidden under the soil of Corfinium are remains of ancient rural life, and possibly also of the beliefs and customs of the pre-Christian era. Moreover, the excavations may yield inscriptions which will throw additional light on the primitive dialects of Italy.

Excavating of Corfinium Urged

* * *

The exhibition of modern Japanese art now being held in the rooms of the Palazzo dell'Esposizione in the Via Nazionale is attracting every day a large number of visitors. The feature of the exhibition lies not only in the pictures displayed, but in their authentic Japanese setting. This is not the first time that Japanese art has been shown in the West, but certainly never before has it been presented in Europe recalling with such true setting the country of the Rising Sun. The interior of the exhibition hall is decorated with characteristic Japanese designs and each room has been skillfully transformed into a dedication to the works which it enshrines.

Exhibition of Japanese Art

* * *

Signor Mussolini was present at the opening of an exhibition of paintings of Spanish old masters, mostly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, at the Galleria d'Arte Moderna in Rome. The pictures, which are sixty-seven in number, all belong to the collection of Count Alessandro Contini Bonacossi, and comprise examples by Velasquez, Murillo, Goya, il Greco, Lopez and other famous Spanish painters. The collection is said to be the most important outside the Prado and the Spanish Society of New York. In welcoming the Italian Prime Minister, the Spanish Ambassador gratefully referred to the influence of Italian art upon that of Spain, but pointed out that the Spanish painters had none the less maintained their own individuality and characteristics.

Il Duce Sees Spanish Art

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A book fair on a national scale was held again this year throughout Italy. Booths gayly decorated with ribbons and flags were erected in the central streets or piazzas of all the principal Italian cities, and thousands of books, classical and modern, were offered for sale at much reduced prices. In some places authors took charge of these special stalls, and many purchasers had the satisfaction of going home with books duly autographed by their authors. The object of the fair is to promote the sale of books, and this year, at any rate, its success has exceeded all expectations. In Milan alone over 100,000 books were sold in twenty-four hours, and the sale in Rome and Florence was equally high. Figures just published by the Central Institute of Statistics on Italy's book production show that Italy is recovering from the book crisis which was so acutely felt in the first years following the war.

Another National Book Fair Held

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A new series of ten postage stamps with appropriate Latin quotations from the Georgics and the Æneid will shortly be issued by the Italian Government in connection with this year's bimillenary celebration of Virgil's birth. A portion of the sums to be derived from the sale of these stamps will be devoted by the Ministry of National Education to defray the cost of urgently needed repairs to some of the Virgilian monuments in Italy. The stamps are rectangular in shape and all bear on the bottom right-hand corner the well-known motto: "Antiquam exquirite matrem" (Æneid III, 96). The central design and the inscription on the base vary in each denomination.

New Series of Postage Stamps

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The Prince and Princess of Piedmont have inaugurated the fourth international exhibition of decorative and industrial arts at the royal villa of Monza, which will remain open until the end of October. The object of the exhibition is to show to the world the progress made in the field of applied arts, and many foreign nations, including Great Britain, France and Sweden, have sent a large and representative number of works of their most famous artists. Italy is the largest exhibitor, the Italian section consisting of eighty rooms, in which are gathered splendid collections of pottery, glass, wood, metal, cloth, furniture, etc. During the summer months an exhibition of rare plants, vases and garden decoration will be held in the beautiful garden of the villa.

Progress Made in Applied Arts

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Honolulu and the Hibiscus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Next time "M. T. G." comes to Honolulu, I wish he would write something about the hibiscus here. For those who do not know this flower, let me tell you that it blooms all the year round on hedges and bushes and small trees, a remarkable characteristic being that the blossoms do not require water. Thus you can scatter them on tables and shelves and ledges without any qualms of conscience.

There are over 1000 varieties, single and double, as small as a carnation and as large as a big double dahlia. The single ones resemble a lily or a poppy or an orchid. They are found in all shades of pink to a rich crimson, all shades of yellow from pale lemon to deep orange, all white and white with splashes of pink, red or yellow.

There is a country inn some thirty miles from Honolulu where the hibiscus is specially cultivated, and here hundreds of these blooms are plucked fresh every morning (some as buds with the dew still on them), and the whole ground floor of the inn is decorated with them.

One Sunday I attended service in a church where masses of hibiscus were similarly used as decoration.

Honolulu, T. H. (MRS.) IVY BAUMAN.